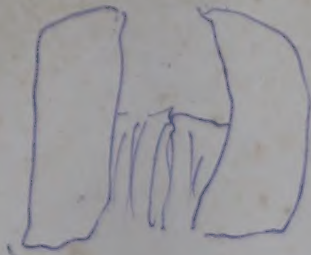
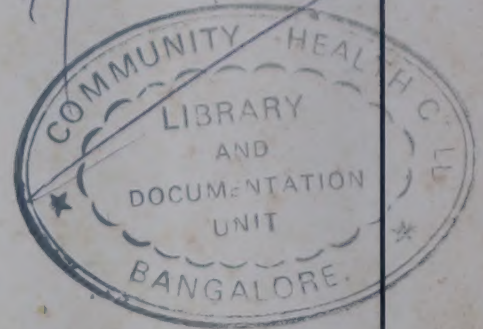


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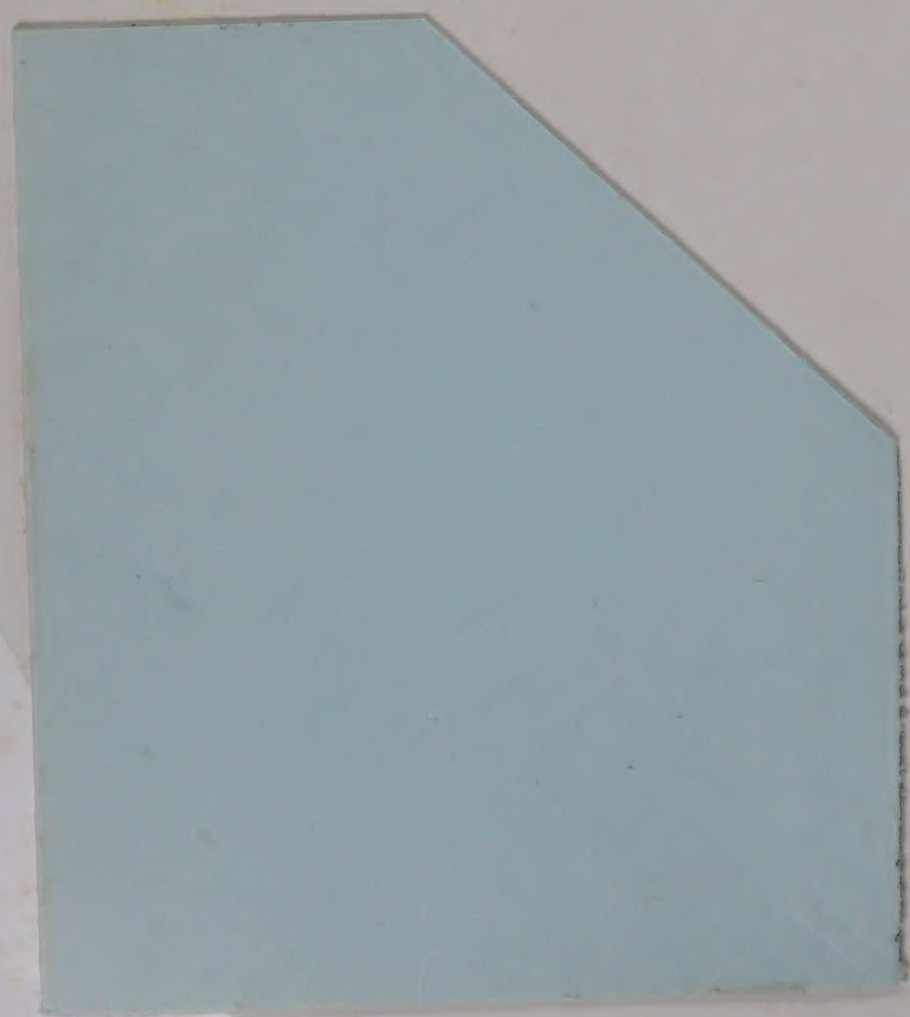


**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF
PREVENTIVE & SOCIAL MEDICINE**

NOVEMBER 16-19, 1992

ABSTRACTS
SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE
MANIPAL-576119
KARNATAKA**



Organising Committee
XXII National Conference of IAPSM
November 16-19, 1992.

Dept. of Community Medicine
Kasturba Medical College
Manipal - 576 119.
Karnataka

Organising Secretary
Dr. B.K. Chakladar

Jt. Organising Secretary
Dr. (Mrs.) Molly Philip

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Dr. R.S. Phaneendra Rao.
Dr. Shalini Chandrashekar

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(Chairman)
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(Coordinator)
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Dr. K.N. Prasad
Dr. M.V. Sagar
Dr. P. Badrinath
Dr. K. Nagaraj
Dr. Shashikala Joyce
Dr. Ramaranjan Pati

Foreword

A RESUME OF THE SCIENTIFIC THOUGHTS IN THE CONFERENCE

There is here a feast of scientific matter for the gratification of our intellect. I appreciate the enthusiasm of the participants in bringing their intellectual thoughts in different styles to a remote area like Manipal. Since the contributors have already condensed a sea into rivulet, my task was only to edit and organise them. I hope my mission in finding water storages will not be an exercise in futility as the sea seen before me is not a mirage.

I am dividing this feast of the Goddess of Learning into differnt dishes to facilitate your consumption. There is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip. I hope the cup would be held firm and that the lips that kiss it would not quiver.

I hope my fellow contributors are all alchemists turning base metals into precious gold for the glorification and adornment of this tiny booklet in which if you delve in, you can pick up many a time precious gems.

I wish to express my gratitude to all the members of the Scientific Committee, last, but not least I thank Mr. Subraya Prabhu, Miss A. Sujatha and Miss Veena Kumari for secretarial assistance in bringing out this booklet.

Dr. P. Raman Kutty
CHAIRMAN,
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.

XXII National Conference of IAPSM

PROGRAMME

Monday, 16th November, 1992

<u>Time</u>	<u>Programme</u>
8.00 - 9.00	Breakfast
8.45 - 9.45	Registration
10.00 - 11.45	Inauguration <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Welcoming the Guests-Address by President, IAPSM-Address by Chief Guest-Presentation of Fellowships of IAPSM-Vote of thanks
11.45 - 12.00	Tea
12.00 - 13.00	Dhanvantri Oration - Prof. D.N. Shah
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 15.00	Key note Address I - Dr. Jon E. Rohde Venue:Conference Hall, Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Cancer Hospital & Research Centre
15.00 - 16.00	Scientific Session I
16.00 - 16.30	Tea
16.30 - 17.30	IDRC Session on infant mortality
17.30 - 18.30	IAPSM Executive Committee Meeting
19.00 - 20.00	Entertainment Programme
20.30 - 22.00	Dinner

Tuesday, 17th November, 1992

<u>Time</u>	<u>Programme</u>
8.00 - 9.00	Breakfast
9.00 - 10.45	Epidemiology of Cataract Blindness Sponsored by DANPCB
10.45 - 11.00	Tea
11.00 - 13.00	Panel Discussion on blindness related issues Sponsored by DANPCB
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 15.30	Scientific Session II
15.30 - 15.45	Tea
15.45 - 17.15	Scientific session III and Poster presentation
17.15 - 18.15	IAPSM, General body meeting
19.30 - 21.30	Sea shore banquet

Wednesday, 18th November, 1992

<u>Time</u>	<u>Programme</u>
8.00 - 9.00	Breakfast
9.30 - 10.30	Key note address II - Dr. George Joseph Venue; Conference Hall, Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Canceer Hospital & Research Centre
10.30 - 11.00	Tea
11.00 - 12.45	Scientific session IV
12.45 - 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 15.00	Epidemiological research project proposals for IAPSM Funding
15.00 - 15.30	Tea
15.30 - 17.00	Scientific session V
18.30 - 19.30	Entertainment Programme
20.00 - 21.00	Dinner

Thursday, 19th November, 1992

<u>Time</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Time</u>
8.00 - 9.00	Breakfast	08.00 - 09.00
9.00 - 10.30	Seminar on AIDS	09.00 - 10.30
10.30 - 10.45	Tea	10.30 - 10.45
10.45 - 12.00	Brainstorming session on AIDS	10.45 - 12.00
12.00 - 13.00	Valedictory function	12.00 - 13.00
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	13.00 - 14.00

SPONSORED BY ICRC CANADA

Presented by

1. Dr. P. B. Bhatnagar
2. Dr. Bhatnagar
3. Dr. Bhatnagar

Venue : Conference Hall, 2nd floor, New Dental Block

Date and Time : Monday, 14th November 1951

at 10.30 - 12.30 hours

DETAILS OF SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANADIAN RURAL DISTRICTS
SPONSORED BY ICRC

Presented by :

1. Dr. V. W. Palmer
2. Dr. W. T. Kinnear
3. Dr. Kinnear
4. Dr. Vaidyanathan

Venue : Conference Hall, 2nd floor, Sri Sridhara Hall
Central Hospital and Research Centre

Date and Time : Tuesday, 15th November 1951

at 9.00 - 12.00 hours

BRAIN STORMING SESSION ON "AIDS"

Venue : Conference Hall, Dr. T. N. A. Pal Research Centre

Date and Time : Thursday, 16th November 1951

at 9.00 - 12.00 hours

INFANT MORTALITY INVESTIGATION IN DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

SPONSORED BY IDRC CANADA

Presented by

1. Dr. P. Badrinath
2. Dr. Shalini Chandrashekar
3. Dr. Lalitha Krishnan

Venue : Lecture hall no.II, 3rd floor New Dental Block

Date and Time : Monday, 16th November 1992
at 16.30 - 17.30 hours

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CATARACT BLINDNESS SPONSORED BY DANPCB

Presented by :

1. Dr. Y.N. Pathak
2. Dr. H.T. Kansara
3. Dr. Raj Kumar
4. Dr. Vaidyanathan

Venue : Conference hall, 3rd floor, Sri Shirdi Sai Baba
Cancer Hospital and Research Centre

Date and Time : Tuesday, 17th November 1992
at 9.00 - 13.00 hours

BRAIN STORMING SESSION ON "AIDS"

Venue : Conference hall, Dr. T.M.A. Pai Research Centre

Date and Time : Thursday, 19th November 1992
at 9.00 - 12.00 hours

**DETAILS OF PRESENTATION OF
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS**

GUIDELINES FOR CHAIRPERSONS AND SPEAKERS AT SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

1. All chairpersons and speakers should familiarise with the date, time and Hall locations of their sessions. They are requested to be present at their respective halls at least ten minutes before the commencement of sessions.

2. Each speaker is allotted seven minutes for presentation. A single bell ring indicates that speaker has one minute left. A long bell indicates the time is over.

There will be a discussion of three minutes after each paper presentation.

Time limit of the paper must be strictly adhered to by the speakers as well as the chairpersons of the session.

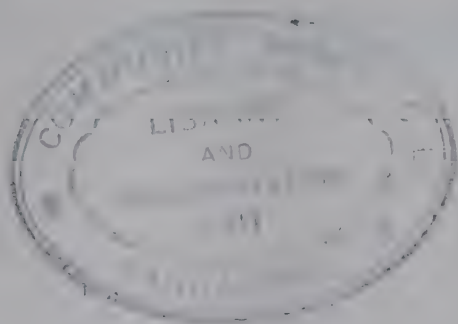
3. Each speaker must edit his/her slides at the preview room well in advance.

4. 35 mm slides must be arranged sequentially and numbered/marked clearly on the right hand top corner.

5. Each speaker must handover the slides to the projectionist at least one hour in advance.

6. All slides must be collected immediately after the session. The scientific committee will not be responsible for the safety if not collected within the specified time.

The scientific committee solicit cooperation of all the delegates.



**CHAIRMAN
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.**

CODES FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

For example III/B/1

III denotes Scientific Session number

B denotes venue

1 denotes Serial number of the paper in the session

CODES FOR VENUES

A. Lecture hall no. I

B. Lecture hall no. II

C. Lecture hall no. III

D. Lecture hall no. IV

E. Lecture hall no. V

All the lecture halls are in 3rd Floor except Lecture hall no V which is on the second floor New Dental Block Building.

Poster presentation in corridor space in IIIrd floor of New Dental Block.

Monday, 16th November 1992 15.00 - 16.00 hours.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION I
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Hall A

Chairpersons : Dr. V.P. Reddaiah
Dr. Rajesh Kumar

Hall B

Chairpersons : Dr. M.K. Vasundhara
Dr. G. Sreenath

Hall C

Chairpersons : Dr. S. Bhatnagar
Dr. Nalini P. Pai

Hall D

Chairpersons : Dr. Molly Philip
Dr. Srikant Rao

Tuesday, 17th November 1992, 14.00 - 15.15 hours

SCIENTIFIC SESSION II
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Hall A

Chairpersons : Dr. R.S. Sharma
Dr. V.M.S. Tomar

Hall B

Chairpersons : Dr. S.D. Gaur
Dr. A.T. Kulkarni

Hall C

Chairpersons : Dr. K. Raghava Prasad
Dr. V.V.R. Sheshu Babu

Hall D

Chairpersons : Dr. N. Narayanappa
Dr. G. Subramanyam

Tuesday, 17th November 1992, 15.30 - 17.00 hours

SCIENTIFIC SESSION III
NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Hall A

Chairpersons : Dr. R. Chandra
Dr. M. Bala Sounderssonane

Hall B

Chairpersons : Dr. P.V. Ashwath
Dr. S.B. Rotti

Hall C

Chairpersons : Dr. Berti Motha
Dr. V.K. Srivastava

Hall D

Chairpersons : Dr. G.M. Dhar
Dr. Patro

Wednesday, 18th November 1992, 11.00 - 12.45 hours

SCIENTIFIC SESSION IV
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Hall A

Chairpersons : Dr. D.K Srinivasa
Dr. Dara S Amar

Hall B

Chairpersons : Dr. O.P. Agarwal
Dr. Devinder S. Dhaliwal

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Hall C

Chairpersons : Dr. M.V. Kulkarni
Dr. A.H. Suryakantha

Hall D

Chairpersons : Dr. P.V. Sathe
Dr. (Mrs.) Prema Zachariah

Wednesday, 18th November 1992, 15.30 - 17.00 hours

SCIENTIFIC SESSION V

Hall A : IMMUNISATION

Chairpersons : Dr. A.K Govila
Dr. (Mrs.) Malati Keskar

Hall B : NUTRITION

Chairpersons : Dr. Sunderlal
Dr. R.C. Goyal

Hall C : HEALTH EDUCATION

Chairpersons : Dr. N.K. Vaidya
Dr. Bir Singh

Hall D : OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Chairpersons : Dr. G.S. Bildhaiya
Dr. S.G Hiremath

Hall E : MISCELLANEOUS

Chairpersons : Dr. A.S. Sekhon
Dr. S.N. Wahab

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
I	A		16-11-92, MONDAY 15.00 - 16.00 HOURS	
I	A	01	HEALTH PROFILE OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS FROM KOLHAPUR DISTRICT	DR RAGHU M JOTKAR
I	A	02	PROFILE OF WOMEN PRONE TO COMPLICATIONS OF THIRD STAGE OF LABOUR	DR S BUPINDER
I	A	03	HEALTH STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN BLOCK GARDARBAL	DR V S GURUDEEP
I	A	04	SAFE MOTHERHOOD AND FEMALE LITERACY	DR SHIVACHANDRA
I	A	05	PROFILE OF MATERNAL DEATHS AT DIST. HOSPITAL, NANDED	DR ARUN HUMNE
I	A	06	GIRL CHILD DILEMMA	DR M S BALWA
I	B		16-11-92, MONDAY 15.00 - 16.00 HOURS	
I	B	01	SOCIAL ASPECTS OF PERINATAL MORTALITY IN 500 CASES DELIVERED IN RAJENDRA HOSPITAL PATIALA	DR KAMALJIT SINGH
I	B	02	A STUDY OF PERINATAL MORTALITY IN RELATION TO MATERNAL NUTRITION IN 500 CASES DELIVERED IN RAJENDRA HOSPITAL. PATIALA	DR JAGAJEET SINGH
I	B	03	COHORT STUDY OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE DURING 1991 IN AN URBAN VILLAGE IN EAST DELHI - PROFILE OF MOTHERS	DR O P AGARWAL
I	B	04	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PERINATAL LOSS AT J J HOSPITAL, BOMBAY	DR A S DAGA
I	B	05	A STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN A COHORT OF 11759 BIRTHS	DR M B SONDARSANE
I	B	06	TRIAL ON MODIFIED SQUATING POSITION OF DELIVERY	DR NEELAM BHARADWAJ
I	B	07	NUTRITIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ADOLESCENT SCHOOL GIRLS- A COMPARATIVE STUDY	DR VIMALA THOMAS

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
I	C		16-11-92, MONDAY 15.00 - 16.00 HOURS	
I	C	01	PATTERN OF 1-5 YEAR CHILD HOSPITAL DEATHS	DR P G DEOTAL
I	C	02	LBW AND SOME MATERNAL RISK FACTORS - A CASE CONTROL STUDY	DR P L GATTANI
I	C	03	STUDY OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF UDUPI TALUK	DR K N PRASAD
I	C	04	COMPETENCY OF INDIAN MOTHERS IN RELATION TO NORMAL MILESTONES OF DEVELOPMENT	DR N V V SATYANARAYANA MOORTHY
I	C	05	CHILDHOOD MORTALITY IN A RURAL SOUTH INDIAN POPULATION	DR MADHAV RAM
I	C	06	DELIVERY PRACTICES IN UP - ALIGARH STUDY	DR DEOKI NANDAN
I	C	07	FEEDING PATTERN OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN VARANASI	DR NIRMALA KAUR
I	D		16-11-92, MONDAY 15.00 - 16.00 HOURS	
I	D	01	UTILISATION OF ANTENATAL CARE BY URBAN COMMUNITY	DR MALATHI KESKAR
I	D	02	A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL HEALTH IN A RESETTLEMENT COLONY OF DELHI	DR VIJAY L GROVER
I	D	03	AN ULTRASOUND STUDY OF CORRELATION OF INTRAUTERINE FOETAL GROWTH TO GRAVIDA, KCAL AND PROTEIN INTAKE - ECONOMIC STATUS OF MOTHERS	DR D S DHALIWAL
I	D	04	STUDY OF SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GRIESS TEST	DR (MRS) N D VASUDEV
I	D	05	MEASUREMENT OF WOMEN'S HEALTH - A MULTICRITERION APPROACH	DR JAYASHRI A K
I	D	06	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOMETRIC CORRELATES OF BIRTH WEIGHT	DR SONI R K

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
I	D	07	A STUDY OF STATUS OF MOTHERS ATTENDING RHC PATANCHERU AND UTILISATION OF EXISTING SERVICES	DR RAMSHANKARAM
II	A		17-11-92, TUESDAY 14.00 - 15.30 HOURS	
II	A	01	A STUDY OF VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HEPAPITIS CASES EXPERIENCING MORTALITY	DR A S NAGAONKAR
II	A	02	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF LYME'S DISEASE IN NILAGIRI HILLS 1992 - A PRELIMINARY REPORT	DR J VARGHEESE
II	A	03	MORBIDITY PATTERN IN AHMEDNAGAR DIST.	DR PRAKASH LALGE
II	A	04	CHANGING EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MEASLES	A J SINGH
II	A	05	STUDY OF SHORT TERM AND CONVENTIONAL CHEMOTHERAPY IN TUBERCULOSIS	DR TEJ
II	B		17-11-92, TUESDAY 14.00 - 15.30 HOURS	
II	B	01	LAMENESS AMONG UNDERFIVE CHILDREN IN MEERUT	DR S K GARG
II	B	02	ARI AND ITS CORRELATES IN CHILDREN	DR S P RAO
II	B	03	MEASLES OUTBREAK AND POST-MEASLES COMPLICATIONS IN FIELD PRACTICE AREA OF RURAL HEALTH CENTRE, NATWARA, JABALPUR(MP)	DR MEERAJ BEDI
II	B	04	A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY OF MEASLES CASES IN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS, BHOPAL-1991-92	DR K MADANGOPAL
II	B	05	STUDY OF ARI AMONGST UNDERFIVES IN AREA COVERED UNDER LADY BHORE CENTRE, BHOPAL	DR SUNIL NANDESHWAR
II	B	06	ARI AND PRACTITIONERS	DR R NAGARJUNCHARY
II	C		17-11-92, TUESDAY 14.00 - 15.30 HOURS	
II	C	01	PREVALENCE OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE AMONG FOUNDRY WORKERS	DR S A KHAL

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
II	C	02	A PROFILE OF HOSPITALISED CASES OF MENINGITIS	DR S.C. GUPTA
II	C	03	MEASLES IN RELATION TO MALNUTRITION - AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY	DR BADKARIA S K
II	C	04	A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASE IN A SLUM OF HYDERABAD	DR NAGARAJ
II	C	05	A STUDY ON GENERAL HEALTH SURVEY OF SELECTED VILLAGES OF PHC GARGESHWARI - ATTACHED TO GMC MYSORE	DR S G CHANDRA KUMAR
II	C	06	IMPACT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON AWARENESS OF PERSONS ATTENDING ANTI RABIES CENTRE	DR M B KHAMGAONKAR
II	D		17-11-92, TUESDAY 14.00 - 15.30 HOURS	
II	D	01	OPERATION OMA FOR ELIMINATION OF NEONATAL TETANUS CASES IN JAIPUR DIST	DR V N S TOMAR
II	D	02	CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL STIGMA AND DEFORMITY IN LEPROSY	DR SHESHPAL YADAV
II	D	03	SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND PREVALENCE OF SERO-POSITIVITY IN MADIA TRIBES GADCHIROLI DIST.	DR S N WAHAB
II	D	04	SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN SOUTH KANARA POPULATION-SURVEY	DR GAJANAN GAUDE
II	D	05	A STUDY ON THE SITUATION ANALYSIS OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASE IN MYSORE DIST.	DR NARAYANA SWAMY
II	D	06	PREVELENCE OF MORDIDITY IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF DIST RAISON	DR M SHINDE
III	A		17-11-92, TUESDAY 15.45 - 17.15 HOURS	
III	A	01	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HT IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF MEERUT	DR V K SINGH
III	A	02	PREVELENCE OF RISK FACTORS OF IHD IN TRIPURA TOWN	DR A S SEKHON

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
III	A	03	STUDY OF USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AMONG SLUM DWELLERS OF BANGALORE CITY - NEED FOR HEALTH EDUCATION	DR VASUNDARA M K
III	A	04	DM & HT IN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	DR G V DIXIT
III	A	05	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE AND APPROACHES FOR ITS CONTROL	DR BELA SHAH
III	A	06	A STUDY OF DEAF MUTISM IN AHMEDABAD	DR G S BILDHAIYA
III	A	07	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	DR P PRASANNA RAJ
III	A	08	POPULATION SCREENING OF SERUM CHOLESTEROL IN SEMIURBAN AREA OF TRIPURA	DR PARAMJEET KAUR
III	A	09	KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION OF PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA	DR P V P RAU
III	A	10	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MORBIDITY OF FEMALE BREAST IN RURAL COMMUNITY, WARDHA DIST.	DR MOOLEY S P
III	B	17-11-92, TUESDAY 15.45 - 17.15 HOURS		
III	B	01	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY AMONG SLUM POPULATION IN MEERUT	DR S V SINGH
III	B	02	AWARENESS OF CERVICAL CANCER IN RURAL & URBAN WOMEN	DR T S R SAI
III	B	03	STUDY OF CERTAIN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF STRESS FRACTURES AMONGST MILITARY RECRUITS FOR ITS PREVENTION	MAJOR RAJENDRA HARNAGLI
III	B	04	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL ACCIDENTS IN PONDICHERRY	DR D K SRINIVAS
III	B	05	SUICIDE - A MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH IN A RURAL POPULATION	DR MANOJ K

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
III	B	06	WESTERNISATION AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE	DR RAJESH KUMAR
III	B	07	MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY PROFILE OF A VILLAGE OF ANDRAPRADESH	DR S NARASIMHA REDDY
III	C		17-11-92, TUESDAY 15.45 - 17.15 HOURS	
III	C	01	PROFILE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USERS AMONG SLUM DWELLERS	DR S H YARNAL
III	C	02	B P PROFILE AND PREVELENCE OF HT IN PUNJABI WOMEN	DR A I BENJAMIN
III	C	03	PREVALENCE OF CERVICAL DISPLASIA AND CARCINOMA CERVIX AMONGST THE TRIBAL POPULATION OF OBEIDULLA GANJ DIST., RAISON, MP	DR G C DIXIT
III	C	04	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HOME ACCIDENTS	DR SHAMSUNDAR
III	C	05	A STUDY OF CARDIAC STRESS FACTORS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS	DR E G NAYAK
III	C	06	WOMEN'S GYNICOLOGICAL MORBIDITIES IN RURAL WEST BENGAL	DR SENAPATHI S K
III	C	07	INFLUENCING FACTORS IN INITIATION, CONTINUATION AND SMOKING CESSATION	DR AVDESH KUMAR
III	D		17-11-92, TUESDAY 15.45 - 17.15 HOURS	
III	D	01	WINDOW VIEW OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN WARDHA	DR PRASAD VIDWAN
III	D	02	KAP STUDY OF COUPLES ON FAMILY PLANNING METHODS	DR VIJAY KUMAR K S
III	D	03	DECISION MAKING PROCESS FOR MTP	DR H C SAXENA
III	D	04	THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING IN RURAL AREA OF DABRA PHC	DR ROHIT TRIVEDI

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
III	D	05	PERCEPTION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING IN LARGE FAMILIES	DR YADAGIRI
III	D	06	ROLE OF INDUCED ABORTION AND OTHER DETERMINANTS ON FERTILITY	DR K K SAYIPRASAD
III	D	07	FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES OF BLOOD DONORS	DR SIMMI OBEROI
III	D	08	SOCIO-CLINICAL PROFILE OF WOMEN USING SPACING METHOD - ORAL PILLS AND IUD	DR G N RAMANI
III	D	09	A STUDY ON ACCEPTANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AMONG ELIGIBLE COUPLES IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE	DR (MRS) MOLLY PHILIP
IV	A		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 11.00 - 12.45 HOURS	
IV	A	01	CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH	PROF. S D GAUR
IV	A	02	MODULAR TRAINING FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS IN EPIDEMIOLOGY	DR BHATNAGAR
IV	A	03	EPIDEMIOLOGY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS	DR SANJAY DIXIT
IV	A	04	LEARNER ORIENTED TEACHING OF EPIDEMIOLOGY	DR S B ROTI
IV	A	05	RESEARCH BY MEDICAL UNDER GRADUATES A NEW DIMENSION TO TEACH EPIDEMIOLOGY	DR SOUDARSSANANE
IV	A	06	REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA	DR MADHURA
IV	B		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 11.00 - 12.45 HOURS	
IV	B	01	STUDY OF PHYSICAL MORBIDITY IN INMATES OF MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAGPUR	DR S N WAHAB
IV	B	02	REACHING OUT THE POOR, POWERLESS AND PREGNANT- AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	DR A S MOHAMMAD

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
IV	B	03	THE ROLE OF EPIDEMIOLOGY IN HEALTH CARE	DR R RANGANATHAN
IV	B	04	IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF ERRORS IN MEASUREMENT IN EPIDEMIOLOGY	LT. COL. G S SAIPRASAD
IV	B	05	MORTALITY PATTERNS IN A RURAL SOUTH INDIAN POPULATION-5 YEARS PROSPECTIVE STUDY	DR ARAVINDA K
IV	B	06	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DEATHS IN ITIKIALA VILLAGE OF ANDHRAPRADESH	DR PRITHIVIRAJ
IV	B	07	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF DEATHS IN CHILDREN	DR DIXIT SANJAY
IV	C		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 11.00 - 12.45 HOURS	
IV	C	01	EVALUATION OF EFFECT OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH WORKERS	DR A P KULKARNI
IV	C	02	RISK APPROACH IN HEALTH CARE PLANNING	DR B S GARG
IV	C	03	LEARNING MANAGEMENT, EPIDEMIOLOGY THROUGH ROUTINE MIS	DR SUNDARLAL
IV	C	04	THE ROLE OF COMPUTER SIMULATION IN HEALTH PLANNING	DR P V KOTECHA
IV	C	05	HEALTH MANAGEMENT OF SINHAETHA UJJAIN 1992 - AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL VIEW	DR A S KULKARNI
IV	C	06	ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF POST-POLIO PARALYSIS - A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY	DR A K AGARWAL
IV	C	07	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF INSOMNIA A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF 650 ADULTS	DR DEVENDRA REDDY
IV	D		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 11.00 - 12.45 HOURS	
IV	D	01	A STUDY OF SITUATION ANALYSIS OF GASTRO ENTERITIS CASES IN DIARRHOEAL DISEASES WARD ATTACHED TO GMC MYSORE 1991-92	DR PRAKASH B

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
IV	D	02	CGS A NEW APPROACH TOWARDS HEALTH CARE	DR A T KULKARNI
IV	D	03	EXPERT VISITS TO PRIMERY HEALTH CENTRES - A STUDY ON COST ACCOUNTING	DR R C GOYAL
IV	D	04	COMPUTER BASED MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MCH SERVICES	DR PAWAN KUMAR
IV	D	05	COMMUNITY FINANCING OF HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES	DR VEENA C RODRIGUES
IV	D	06	UTILISATION OF HEALTH SERVICES BY A RURAL COMMUNITY IN DAKSHINA KANNADA DIST. KARNATAKA	DR P RAMAN KUTTY
V	A		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 15.30 - 17.00 HOURS	
V	A	01	MISSED OPPORTUNITY FOR IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN	DR R K BAXI
V	A	02	IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE AGAINST MEASLES THAT NEEDS MODIFICATIONS	DR R K MANOHAR
V	A	03	STUDY OF MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMUNISATION IN CHILDREN ATTENDING OPD GMC.NAGPUR	DR S N WAHAB
V	A	04	UNIVERSAL IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN ORISSA. COVERAGE EVALUATION	DR PATRO B K
V	A	05	A STUDY ON THE SITUATION ANALYSIS OF ICDS PROJECT MYSORE URBAN	DR T S CHELUVARAJ
V	A	06	SURVEILLANCE OF UIP DISEASE IN KRNH	DR BANSAL S D
V	A	07	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOUR METHODS OF FIELD IMMUNISATION IN UIP AT AURANGABAD	DR S D DALVI
V	A	08	INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF IMMUNISATION - A FOCUS ON THE PREVALENCE OF POLIOMYELITIS	DR NAGIAH

SESSION VENUE SR NO			TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
V	A	09	AN EVALUATION OF COLD CHAIN FOR VACCINES IN BANGALORE CITY	DR M K SUDARSHAN
V	A	10	A STUDY OF IMMUNISATION STATUS OF MYSORE URBAN ICDS PROJECT	DR M GOPAL GOWDA
V	A	11	EVALUATION OF MCH SERVICE COVERAGE IN THE ICDS PROJECTS OF HYDERABAD CITY	DR V V R SHESHU BABU
V	B	18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 15.30 - 17.00 HOURS		
V	B	01	NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN	DR N A RAZWI
V	B	02	AN OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMIC DROPSY	DR M R SOANGRA
V	B	03	RELATIONSHIP OF BREAST CONDITION AND BREAST FEEDING PRACTICES IN RURAL AREA OF WARDHA	DR MOOLEY S P
V	B	04	BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES IN SLUMS	DR SAROJ MATHUR
V	B	05	STUDY OF IMPACT OF BREAST FEEDING PATTERNS ON MORBIDITY	DR KUDERIA P
V	B	06	NUTRITIONAL PROFILE OF RURAL GIRLS AGED UNDER 6 YEARS IN MEHRAULI BLOCK OF DELHI	DR PUSHPA GUPTA
V	B	07	A STUDY OF FOETAL ABNORMALITIES AND OTHER CONSEQUENCES DUE TO IODINE DEFICIENCY	DR R CHANDRA
V	B	08	GOITRE CONTROL PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPACT IN HILLS OF U.P.	DR V K SRIVASTAVA
V	B	09	A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN	DR M V SAGAR
V	B	10	INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES IN VILLAGE	DR A S WANTAMUTTE

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
V	C		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 15.30 - 17.00 HOURS	
V	C	01	KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE HEALTH WORKERS REGARDING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	DR KIRAN GOSWAMI
V	C	02	KAP STUDY OF BARBERS REGARDING AIDS TRANSMISSION	DR A R WANJPE
V	C	03	IMPACT OF TRAINING ON THE SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE OF ANGANWADI WORKER	DR A K BANSAL
V	C	04	HEALTH PROTECTIVE KNOWLEDGE IN MEDICAL PERSONALE	DR G SUBRAHMANYAM
V	C	05	EVALUATION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION TRAINING COURSE FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS AS PER GUIDELINES OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT. OF INDIA MODULE	DR H S CHOHAN
V	C	06	KAP STUDY OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS REGARDING USE OF DRUGS	DR. AJAY GAUR
V	C	07	AN INDEPTH STUDY REGARDING AIDS AWARENESS	DR JABIR SINGH MALLIK
V	C	08	PREVENTIVE ASPECTS AND ANATOMY IN SEX EDUCATION	DR PATNAIK V V GOPICHAND
V	C	09	AWARENESS OF VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES IN URBAN SLUMS OF HYDERABAD CITY	DR KAMESHWARA RAO
V	C	10	DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON INFANT FEEDING : AN EXPERIENCE IN KARNATAKA	DR SHALINI CHANDRASHEKAR
V	D		18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 15.30 - 17.00 HOURS	
V	D	01	HEALTH CARE TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES OF MANUGARCH	DR PRAKASH BHATLAWANDE
V	D	02	INJURIES AT WORK SUSTAINED BY FOUNDRYMEN	DR P E G DEOTALE
V	D	03	STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS IN WORKERS OF DIAMOND POLISHING INDUSTRIES AT SHIVAJINAGAR SLUMS, BOMBAY	DR (MRS) N P PAI

SESSION VENUE SR NO			TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
V	D	04	A STUDY OF RISK PERCEPTION OF HAZARDS BY ASPHALT WORKERS IN BANGALORE CITY	DR N S RANGE GOWDA
V	D	05	HEALTH HAZARDS DUE TO INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION - A PRELIMINARY STUDY IN AN INDUSTRIAL BELT OF AP	DR PRAKASH BHATIA
V	D	06	HEALTH STATUS OF WORKING CHILDREN IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY OF PUNE	DR RATTI H S
V	D	07	A STUDY OF HEALTH STATUS OF RURAL POPULATION ATTRIBUTED TO INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION	DR SREENATH
V	D	08	A STUDY OF FAMILY HEALTH CARE AND UTILISATION OF THEIR SERVICES IN BEEDI WORKERS OF MEHABOOB NAGAR DIST.	DR G KISTRAIAH
V	D	09	VARIATIONS IN INFANT MORTALITY AND THE ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MRS. Y SHREEMATHI
V	E	18-11-92, WEDNESDAY 15.30 - 17.00 HOURS		
V	E	01	EFFECT OF TEETH CLEANING MATERIAL ON ORODENTAL HEALTH	DR THAKRE S P
V	E	02	DENTAL FLUROSIS IN KOLAR DIST.	DR P RAMESH
V	E	03	PATTERN OF CARIES EXPERIENCE AMONG A GERIATRIC POPULATION IN SOUTH INDIA	DR SUSAN THOMAS
V	E	04	A STUDY OF MEDICO SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE HOME INMATES	MR B P JANAKAR
V	E	05	EVALUTION OF SECTORAL LEVEL MEETINGS IN THE MYSORE URBAN BLOCK DURING 1991-92	DR M CHANDRASHEKARAIAH
V	E	06	A STUDY OF THE HEALTH STATUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN UNDER NSS PROGRAMME IN MEDAK DIST. OF A.P	DR G KRANTIPRAKASH
V	E	07	A STUDY OF MORBIDITY PATTERN OF AGED PERSONS OF A RURAL AREA OF MEERUT	DR CHARAN SINGH

SESSION	VENUE	SR NO	TITLE OF THE PAPER	NAME
V	E	08	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ESSENTIALS OF HEALTH, SOCIAL STATUS AND ATTITUDES OF AGE GROUP 11 TO 18 YEARS IN ICDS AND NON ICDS AREA OF RAJASTAN	DR V K MATHUR
V	E	09	A KAP STUDY AMONG HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS ON MENSTRUATION AND CONTRACEPTION, SANGLI	MISS R K MANELKAR
V	E	10	A STUDY ON THE PREVAILING STATUS OF CHILD SERVIVAL AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD INTERVENTIONS AT PHC SR HUNDI	DR B B BANT
V	E	11	A STUDY ON THE HEALTH PROFILE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MYSORE CITY	DR M B RAMAMOORTHY

**ABSTRACTS OF
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS**

1.

Authors:

Dr. R.M. Jotkar,
Dr. Prakash Bhatlavande
Dr. Deelip Patil
Dr. Krishna Patil

Title:

Health profile of adolescent
girls from Kolhapur district

Institute:

Dte. of Health Services,
Maharashtra.

Mailing address:

Dr. R.M. Jotkar,
Asst. Director,
Dte. of Health Services,
Govt. Dental College bldg,
4th Floor, Bombay-400 001.

ABSTRACT

In early childhood, the girl is given less food and health care resulting in high morbidity and malnutrition. In late childhood she assumes domestic responsibilities, sibling care and some times hard work and thus she is exploited. In adolescent age group she faces early marriage, teenage pregnancy, perinatal complications, repeated pregnancies, maternal morbidity and hence decreased productivity. There is an urgent need of improving self image, self esteem and confidence of the girl. Adolescence is a period between 10 to 16 years of age in which active physical and intellectual growth and development of the girl takes place and presents a "second opportunity" to make good the ill-effects of childhood under nourishment. Care of adolescent girl is a component of "pre-conceptional care" and includes care of body, personal and menstrual hygiene, reproductive health, awareness regarding age at marriage, age at first conception, spacing, small family norm, child bearing and rearing etc. High school going girls being an easily accessible groups among adolescent girls, are included in this innovative study. Out of 24968 high girls from Kolhapur district, 18469 (74.0%) were examined and interviewed. The mean age of girls was 14.45 years. The mean height of the girls was 146 cm and mean weight was 36 kg. Coverage of T.T at the age of 10 years was satisfactory (95.0%), but it was poor at the 16 years (67.0%). Only 4 percent girls had positive past history of some illness. Mean age at menarche was 13.6 years, 6 percent girls had some ENT problems, 42 percent had poor personal hygiene and 2 percent had some systemic illness.

<p>2. Authors:</p> <p>Dr. S.Bhupinder Dr. K.Lal, Dr. A.Abrol, Dr S. Gurudeep.</p> <p>Institution:</p> <p>Govt. Medical College</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Profile of Women prone to complications of third stage of Labour</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>Dr. S.Bhpinder Govt. of Medical College, Jammu.</p>
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ABSTRACT

A retrospective study was conducted on the patients who were admitted to SMGS Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Jammu between 1st March 1990 to 28th February 1991, either for confinement or for the management of complications after delivery at home or rural hospital or Nursing homes. The complications of therd stage of labour were observed to be common in primi-para aged between 21-30 years having Anaemia and belonging to Low.S.E.S. 39% had the past history of endormeterial trauma and 17.1% had experienced third stage complications in previous confinemint. Majority of the cases had spontaneous onset of labour with augu-mentation of labour used in 50% of the cases. Prolonged labour was observed in 20.28% and mis-management of labour in 50% of the cases. Intervention in the form of instrumentation or manipula-tion was noted in 21% of cases. The study reveals that there is still a need for organised M.C.H. programme to have reduction in maternal mortality and morbidity due to complications of third stage of labour specially in rural community of this region.

3.

Authors:

Dr. S. Gurdeep, Dr. V. Mengi,
Dr. S. Bhupinder

Title:

Health status of pregnant
women in Block Ganderbal

Institution:

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address:

Dr. S. Gurdeep,
Dept. of Community Medicine,
Govt. Medical College,
Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir state

ABSTRACT

A total of 544 pregnant women were studied to assess the health status. The age of the pregnant women varied from 26-36 years. 82.17% were illiterate and the percapita income per annum was observed to be Rs. 1112.80. Farming was the principle occupation in 45.81%. The average age at first conception was 22.6 years and 25.2 years at the second conception. 92.79% of the previous pregnancies resulted in live births, out of which 82.7% were conducted at home. 86.3% pregnant mothers availed antenatal services from different health functionaries varying from 1 contact to 5 or more. Comparatively T.T coverage was lower to the antenatal services (42.83%) for one dose and 27.76% for two doses. Average increase in weight varied from 8.10 Kg to 11.49 kg from first trimester to third trimester. Morbidity pattern revealed anaemia (43.01%), UTI (22.98%), RTI (5.15%), Hypertension (1.47%), infective hepatitis (0.37%) and pre-eclampsia (0.37%) among the pregnant woman. The Hb ranged between 6.5 gm% to 13.2 gm%. Out of 50 percent anaemia cases, 81.20% depicted had microcytic hypochromic anaemia. 15.38% dimorphic anaemia and 3.42% microcytic hyperchromic anaemia.

4.

Authors:

Dr. Shiv chandra

Title

Safe motherhood & female literacy.

Institution

Medical College, Ajmer

Mailing address

Dr. Shiv Chandra
Association Professor in PSM
Medical College
Ajmer - 305 001.

ABSTRACT

To develop the rational strategies in the execution of Safe Motherhood Project in the state of Rajasthan which has got peculiar problems as compare to many other states this paper attempts to make a linkage between maternal health and female literacy. A number of vaccination CES conducted in the late eighties revealed wide fluctuation in coverage with as low as 20.4% (Dholpur) to 84.8% (Jodhpur). Vaccination coverage during pregnancy has a profound impact in the health of the mother and the outcome of pregnancy. As many as 88.7% deliveries were attended by untrained hands (Jhunjhunu) and only 22% of women could have safe deliveries from the hands of trained personnel even in an area like Jaipur. Although female literacy have shown a marginal increase of 20.8% in 1991 from 11.4% in 1981 the state of maternal care services is at an abysmally low level. Even in a district like Ajmer where the female literacy is 28.4% only 55.7% women were seeking ANC. Though there is a vigorous campaign to attain universal literacy in the above district the maternal health scenario is far from satisfactory. Strategy has to be evolved for improving female education and overall development of women. Repeated interaction with experts in educational field has started the ball rolling for bringing more and more women in the ambit of educated category.

5.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Arun Hume
Dr. Smt. K.H. Shegaonkar
Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar
Dr. N.A. Razvi

Profile of maternal deaths
at Dist. hospital Nanded.

Institution

Mailing address

Govt. Medical College

Dr. Arun Hume
Dept. of PSM
Govt. Medical College
Nanded-431 601.

ABSTRACT

42 maternal deaths reported at Shri Guru Gobindsingji Memorial Hospital, Nanded were analysed according to age, parity, cause of deaths, and duration of deaths after admission. Among the total maternal deaths 38% occurred in the 20-25 years age group and the same percentage occurred in the 25-30 years age group. 54.7% deaths were amongst primigravida mothers. With increasing parity the deaths decreased. Amongst the obstetric causes of deaths toxemia of pregnancy (33.3%) was the commonest followed by infections (23.8%). Amongst the non-obstetric causes hepatic infections was the most common accounting for 30.9% of maternal deaths. 47.6% deaths occurred on the same day of admission, indicating that the patients reported at irreversible and unmanageable stages.

6.

Authors:

Dr. M.S. Baldwa,
Dr. V.S. Baldwa,
Dr. N. Khodie

Title:

Girl child dilemma

Institution:

University Dept. of Law, Bombay

Mailing address:

Dr. M.S. Baldwa,
Pediatrician and
Socio medico-legal thinker
B-102, Sumer Nagar,
S.V. Road, Borivali (W)
BOMBAY-400 092.

ABSTRACT

Social scientists have to dedicate their energy and time to work out various details of what has made the equation of matrimony increasingly difficult for well meaning parents of female child. You can not ask them to stop limiting female education, just enough for easy marriage, stop giving dowry, which they do in the fragile hope of seeing their daughter happy, or selective elimination before birth/after birth to avoid long term psychological agony, till you reassure them with perfect legislation pertaining to this. There are special hazards inherent to female child rearing, when one views this with rising national figures of rape, various sexual assaults, dowry deaths, prostitution, then the psychological pressure which mounts on parents of a female child/children is alarming. One could wonder whether to rear a female child or not to bear her at all. All parents want their progeny to be happy, be it a girl or a boy, but marriage of a girl has distorted the picture regarding rearing of a girl child.

7.

Authors:

Dr. K.Singh, Dr. J.Singh,
Dr. H.Singh, Dr. A.S. Sekhon,
Dr. P.Kaur

Title:

Social Aspects of Perinatal
Mortality in 500 cases
delivered in Rajendra
Hospital, Patiala.

Institution:

Govt. Medical College

Mailing Address:

Dr. Kamaljit Singh
SPM dept.
Govt, Medical College
Patiala.

ABSTRACT

500 pregnant mothers having gestational age of 28 weeks or more were included in the study of certain variables like literacy, occupation, family income, religion, maternal age and parity, which are supposed to have an impact on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate (PNMR) was 120/1000 total births. The PNMR was 245.9/1000 births in illiterate mothers while it was only 34.5/1000 births in mothers who were graduates and had qualifications more than graduation level. It was highest (166.7/1000 births) in labourers. It was maximum (250/1000 births) in families having income below Rs. 1000 per month. It was 154.1/1000 births and 82.6/1000 births among Sikhs and Hindus respectively. It was lowest (77.7/1000 births) in teenagers. The observations except in case of PNM in relation to occupation, were found to be statistically significant. Comparisons of relative risk of maternal age and parity were also done in the study for providing them with anticipatory care.

8.

Authors:

Dr. Jagjeet Singh, Dr. Harjit Singh
Dr. Kamaljit Singh

Title

A study of Perinatal mortality in relation to maternal nutrition in 500 cases, delivered in Rajendra hospital-Patiala

Institution

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. Jagjeet Singh
Asst. Professor
Dept. of SPM
Govt. Medical College
Amritsar.

ABSTRACT

The high perinatal mortality is not only a personal tragedy but also a setback for the society in terms of economic and social development of nation. The present study included 500 mothers having gestational age of 28 weeks or more, delivered in Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. Maternal nutrition was assessed by weight-height product Index (WHPI). PNMR was maximum (261.9/1000 births) when WHPI was less than 90, and was only 84.3/1000 births in mothers having WHPI between 100 and 109. It again increased, when WHPI was more than 110. PNMR was found to be highest (190/1000 births) among mothers weighing less than 45 Kg. nad lowest (75.2/1000 births) weighing between 55 Kg, and 65 Kg, It was 206.9/1000 births in mothers having height less than 145 Cms. As height increased PNMR decreased and was lowest (97.2/1000 births) with height 160 cm. or more. Highest PNMR (666.7/1000 births) was noted in mothers gaving Haemoglobin level less than 6.0 gm. per dl and lowest (78.7/1000 births) with Haemoglobin 10 gm/dl or more. PNMR was 108.2/1000 births in non-vegetarian, while it was 130.1/1000 births in vegetarian mothers.

9.

Authors:

Title

Dr. O.P. Aggarwal, Dr. R Kumar
Dr. Anita Gupta, Dr. R.S. Tiwari

A cohort study of children
born live during 1991 in an
Urban village in east Delhi
--Profile of mothers.

Institution

Mailing address

GTB Hospital

Dr. O.P. Aggarwal
University College of Medical
Sciences & GTB Hospital
Delhi, India.

ABSTRACT

A study of mothers of a cohort of 276 live births during 1991 (1st Jan.1991 to 31st Dec.1991) in an urban village of Gazipur in East Delhi was undertaken. The present study is part of the ongoing project. About half of the mothers who gave birth to live infants were below 25 years of age and 21% were teenagers. Almost 50% of these mothers were illiterate. 46% of the live births belonged to 3 plus birth order. Out of 276 live births, 157 (56.9%) were males and 119 (43.1%) were females, giving a sex ratio of 758 females per 1000 males at birth. Around 75% of the mothers had registered themselves at one or the other institutions including the Health Centre run by the Dept. of PSM, UCMS. Certain characteristic features of 71 unregistered mothers in respect of their practices regarding tetanus immunisation, antenatal visits and place of delivery have been discussed.

10.

Authors:

Dr. A.S. Daga, Dr. S.R. Daga
Dr. C.F. Fernandes, Dr. S.K. Patole

Title

Epidemiology of perinatal
loss at J.J. Hospital,
Bombay.

Institution

Grant Medical College, Bombay

Mailing address

Dr. A.S. Daga
Associate Professor
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Grant Medical College
Bombay - 400 008.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during August 88 - July 89 at J.J. Hospital. The perinates under study included both born at J.J. Hospital and those referred from outside for special care. The mothers were interviewed for socio-demographic history and their past reproductive performance. Details about the present pregnancy and delivery were obtained from the case records. Details about the newborns were also obtained from case records. Out of the 1622 case records analysed, there were 121 perinatal deaths, the remaining ones formed the control group. Odds ratio (OR), 95% confidence limits and attributable risk (AR) when OR was more than 1 and chi-square test formed the statistical analysis. The study confirmed that the parameters generally linked with overall development of a community had a low odds ratio but a high attributable risk or the etiological basis demanding development as a profitable investment. Obstetric parameters of foetal distress had a high OR and AR indication a need for interventions. Prematurity and its common accompaniment, the respiratory distress had a high OR and a very high OR. Prevention of prematurity is difficult but management of respiratory distress is possible in a sizeable proportion. Congenital malformation, hypothermia and low Apgar score have shown a high OR and a low AR indicating a low prevalence. The latter two may be indicating an improving trend with declining prevalence.

11.

Authors:

Title

Dr. M.B. Soudarssanane
Dr. K.A. Narayan,
Dr. D.K. Srinivasa
Dr. G. Ramalingam

A study on factors influencing deaths under one year of age in a cohort of 11759 births.

Institution

Mailing address

JIPMER, Pondicherry.

Dr. M.B. Soudarssanane
JIPMER, Pondicherry.

ABSTRACT

The infant mortality in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is not only low but has been declining in the recent years (91.7/1000 LB in 1983 to 34.5/1000 LB in 1989). A study was undertaken to identify the factors influencing the infant deaths when the IMR has been successfully brought down and also to determine the cause specific mortality rates. All 11759 births in the one year period between 1.4.89 and 31.3.90 from all 677 anganwadis of the four regions of Pondicherry were included in the study. The anganwadi workers collected information on these births. The factors studied included socio-economic variables like income and education of parents and religion, child related variables like place of birth, birth weight, spacing, birth order, immunization and mother related variables like antenatal care, nutrition supplementation during pregnancy and high risk pregnancy. The cause of death for children dying out of this cohort was verified by verbal autopsy. The IMR was found to be 25.2/1000 LB with neonatal mortality of 7.5/1000 LB and post neonatal mortality of 17.7/1000 LB. The paper discusses the factors influencing infant mortality of the causes of death.

12.

Authors:

Dr. Neelam Bharadwaj,
Dr. J.A. Kukade,
Dr. S.B. Sarmukaddam,
Dr. V.N. Karandikar

Title

Trial on modified squatting
position of delivery

Institution

Bharathi Vidyapeeth Medical
College, Pune.

Mailing address

Dr. Neelam Bharadwaj,
Dept. of Community Medicine,
B.V.M. College, Pune-411 043.

ABSTRACT

A randomized control trial was conducted on modified squatting position of delivery using an indigenously devised birth cushion. 412 pregnant women aged 15-45 years were registered during labour. 35.19% women delivered in squatting position while 43.93% delivered in lithotomy position. High risk pregnancies were excluded from the trial. Mean time spent by a woman in squatting during second stage of labour was 34.13 min. + 19.29 (SD) while it was 39.32 min. + 15.75 (SD) in lithotomy position ($P = 0.01$). Ventouse was applied only in 3.45% of woman in squatting versus 7.73% in lithotomy position. More second degree perinatal tears were observed in lithotomy position. Apgar score and PPH were similar in both the groups. 86.89% of the women found modified position most convenient and 66.89% wanted to adopt the same position during the next labour. This trial shows that modified squatting position during labour is advantageous over lithotomy position practised in our hospitals and the same can be easily adopted by Obstetricians.

13.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Vimala Thomas
Dr. P.P. Prasad
Dr. B. Prithvi Raj
Dr. G. Sreenath

Nutritional and socio-economic
status of adolescent school
girls - A comparative study

Institution

Mailing address

Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad

Dr. Vimala Thomas
P.G. Student
Dept. of SPM
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad. A.P

ABSTRACT

A study was undertake in 2 groups of adolescent school girls of 10-15 years of age group. One group of fifty was selected from Urban school and was compared with a similar group drawn from a rural school.

The Nutritional status and growth patterns were assessed by Athropometric measurements and clinical examination in both the groups. Their knowledge on Reproductive Biology and menarche was ascertained through interview.

The results were tabulated analysed and observation were recorded.

The study disclosed that the growth, and the nutritional status and knowledge on the reproductive biology of urban adolescent school girl is higher as compared to rural adolescent school girls.

Authors:

Dr. P.G. Deotale, Dr. V.M. Goswame
 Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar, Dr. N.A. Razvi
 Dr. S.V. Shette

Pattern of 1-5 years child
 Hospital Deaths.

Institution

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. P.G. Deotale
 Dept. of PSM
 Govt. Medical College
 Nanded- 431 601.

ABSTRACT

The district Hospital, Nanded represents an ideal Health Service centre with the wide coverage of rural & tribal people from Maharashtra & also the adjoining areas of the states of Andhrapradesh & Karnataka. The present study was carried out with the aim of finding out the most common paediatric health problem in this region by scanning through the causes of death in children aged 1-5 years. In this record based study the paediatric deaths were classified and analyse according the cause of deaths. It was observed that around 37% of hospital deaths were due to infections of the Central Nervous System followed by deaths due to vaccine preventable diseases which accounted for 22% of the total deaths. The other common causes of death were Respiratory infection (20%) Gastro intestinal infections (14.5%), Nutritional diseases (11%) and non-infectious diseases (11%) The study revealed that majority of deaths are due to preventable causes .

15.

Authors:

Dr. P.L. Gattani,
Dr. N.E. Nimale

Institution:

Govt. Medical College,
Aurangabad.

Title:

Low birth weight and some
maternal risk factors :
A case control study

Mailing address:

Dr. P.L. Gattani,
Dept. of P.S.M
Govt. Medical College,
Aurangabad-431 001.

ABSTRACT

A case control study was carried out at Govt. Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad, for a period of one year from 1st March 89 to 28th Feb. 90 to identify the maternal risk factors for low birth weight (LBW) and to quantify the risk associated with these factors. The maternal factors studied were age, religion, economic status, educational status, parity, birth interval, outcome of last pregnancy, weight, height, haemoglobin, antenatal care and pre-eclampsia. Low birth weight was defined as birth weight less than 2500 gm. A total 360 cases and equal number of controls were studied. Odds ratio, confidence interval for Odds ratio and attributable risk proportion were calculated to assess the significance and strength of association. Age below 20 years, primi-parity, birth interval less than 24 months, weight below 45 kg, haemoglobin less than 10 gm % (strong risk) and unfavourable outcome of last pregnancy and height below 150 cm (moderate risk) were the maternal risk factors found to be significantly associated with the risk of LBW.

Authors:

Dr. K.N. Prasad
 Dr. R.S. Phaneendra Rao
 Ms. A. Sujatha

Study of low birth weight
 infants in the coastal areas of
 Udupi Taluk.

Institution

Kasturba Medical College,
 Manipal.

Mailing address

Dr. K.N. Prasad
 Asst. Prof.
 Dept. of Community Medicine
 KMC, Manipal - 571 119.

ABSTRACT

Birth weight has been considered as a subject of clinical and epidemiological investigation and target for public health interventions. Birth weights of singleton live born new borns were compiled and analysed from the delivery records of 6 Rural Maternity and child welfare homes in the coastal area Udupi taluk during the period July 1985 to June 1989. The birth records of 4498 were analysed for maternal age, parity, gestational age, religion, sex in relation to birth weight of the babies. According to the criteria laid down by WHO for LBW accounted for 13.3 (602) percent in this study. The teenage mothers and primipara were at a greater risk of giving birth to LBW, babies ($P = 0.01$). There was no difference in the incidence of LBW among male and female babies ($P < 0.05$) and also between different religion ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of LBW was found to be inversely related to the period of gestation ($r = -0.34$, $p = 0.001$). The small for date (SFD) babies accounted for only 53.5% of the total low birth babies.

17.

Authors:

Title

Dr. N.V.V. Sathyanarayana Murthy,
Dr. G. Subramanyam

Competency of Indian
mothers in relation to
normal milestone of
development

Institution

Mailing address

Gandhi Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Dr. N.V.V. Sathyanarayana Murthy
P.G. student in Community Medicine
Gandhi Medical College,
Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

There is an imperative need for mothers to know the normal milestones of development as professionals usually detect mental retardation very late.

A study was planned to assess the competency of mothers to identify the milestone from indigenous knowledge in the slum areas of Hyderabad. Out of 200 mothers interviewed, 60 percent of them are illiterate. With the help of scoring technique all the respondents were classified as per their existing knowledge and it is found that 91 percent mothers have fairly good knowledge on milestones of development. Further 80 percent are aware of the importance of the milestone and the knowledge obtained is mostly from self efforts and friends.

The milestones like head holding, sitting without support, standing without support and walking were known to 94% of mothers. Others like smiling at others, talking in small sentences, telling the name, eating and drinking on his own were known to 80% and regarding response to voice and toilet control 60% of the mothers had knowledge.

The study reveals that there is competency among the Indian mothers in early detection of mental retardation and they seek support to rehabilitate the mentally under-developed with the help of trained personnel though their number is in acute shortage.

18.

Authors:

Dr. Madhav Ram
Dr. Abraham Joseph

Title

Childhood mortality in a rural
south Indian population.

Institution

Chad Hospital,
Bagayam, Vellore.

Mailing address

Dr. Madhav Ram
P.G. Student
Chad Hospital
Baayam, CMC, Vellore.

ABSTRACT

Parameters which measure childhood mortality are considered to be sensitive indicators of health and overall quality of life. Information system at the community health and development programme of the Christian Medcial Colloge, Vellore has been documenting childhood deaths over the past 8 years. Cause of deaths are ascertained through verbal autopsies.

Infant mortality rate appears to have stabilised at around 50 per 1000 live births. 15% of deaths are associated with prematurity, 6.8% of deaths are due to respiratory infections 19.1% due to diarrhoeal diseases and accidents contribute to 4.2% of under 5 deaths. It appears that further reduction in childhood mortality may not be possible without an overall socio-economic development.

19.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Deovki Nandan,
Dr. S.K. Mishra

Delivery practices in UP
Aligarh study

Institution

Mailing address

S.N. Medical College, Agra

Dr. Deovki Nandan,

S.N. Medical College,
Agra.

ABSTRACT

During last four decades, as a result of implementation of several health programmes, a decline in infant mortality rate is being observed but the rate still far from satisfactory specially in Northern parts of India. The major contributory facts still remain unfavourable environment, malnutrition and infections. Much of the infant mortality had a bearing on delivery practices.

Similar to wide socio cultural variations in different parts of the country, the delivery practice also vary. The present study has been undertaken to find out variations in delivery practices in a district in U.P and to find out the healthy and the unhealthy practices related to delivery. The observations made are based on interview of 120 mothers and focus group interview of 69 birth attendants. The study found out :-

- 1) majority of deliveries (75.0%) were still carried out by untrained birth attendants
- 2) only about 1/3rd mothers received antenatal care
- 3) most of the deliveries (95.8%) were conducted at home
- 4) cord cutting instrument was not sterilized in 40 percent deliveries.

The study finally suggests that all the birth attendants of every village should be trained and the community be made aware of 5 cleans of delivery through IEC activities.

Authors:

Dr. Nirmal Kaur,
Prof. Paramjeet Kaur,
Dr. C.P. Misra

Feeding pattern of young
children in Varanasi

Institution

Inst. of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.

Mailing address

Dr. Nirmal Kaur,
Dept. of P.S.M,
Inst. of Medical Sciences,
B.H.U, Varanasi-5.

ABSTRACT

In order to study existing feeding practices of young children, 220 and 120 mothers (with the children less than 2 years of age) attending urban health centre, Sunderpur and rural health centre clinic, Hathi Bazaar were subjected to interview with the help of a predesigned and pretested schedule. 98 mothers from selected well off areas of Varanasi city were also interviewed.

Breast feeding was started by 40 (40.82%), urban mothers on 1st day itself. Corresponding figures in rural (Hathi Bazaar) and slum (Sunderpur) set up were 1 (0.83%) and 8 (3.64%) respectively. Exclusive breast feeding in Sunderpur and urban pocket was observed in 44.76% and 10.71% of children aged 0-6 months. Corresponding value in rural area was 30.0%. Other significant findings will be presented and discussed.

21.	
Authors:	Title
Dr. Malati Keskar Dr. Jayashri Naik	Utilisation of antenatal care by Urban community.
Institution	Mailing address
Govt. Medical College	Dr. Malati Kesari Associate Professor Dept. of PSM Govt. Medical College Miraj 416 410.

ABSTRACT

A longitudinal study was conducted in urban community of low scioeconomic class. A total of 235 pregnant women were identified by house to house enumeration. All relevant information was recorded on pre-tested semistructured proforma by home visits. The study population was followed up at urban health centre. The pregnancy outcome was recorded. Later the utilisation of antenatal care by pregnant women was assessed and discussed by using different parameters like time and commencement of antenatal care, frequency of antenatal visits, immunisation, place of delivery and delivery outcome.

22.

Authors:

Dr. Vijay Grover
Dr. P. Gupta, Dr. C.S. Chuttani

Title

A situational analysis of
maternal health in a
resettlement colony of Delhi.

Institution

GTB hospital

Mailing address

Dr. Vijay Grover
Dept. of PSM
University College of Medical
Sciences and GTB hospital
Shahdara, Delhi 110 095.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to find out the status of maternal health in a resettlement colony of Nand nagri, Delhi by stratified random sampling. Six sub-blocks were selected constituting 6000 population. A total of 292 mothers formed study group; 79 were literate. One hundred and twenty two mothers (41.78%) had 2-3 children and 16% had 5 and above. Malnutrition was prevalent to the extent of 33%. Prenatal care was received by 66.2% and 41.7% of deliveries were conducted by untrained dais. 78% of the mothers had their delivery at home. Immunisation coverage for tetanus toxoid was 51.16%. Regarding use of contraceptive method, 75.68% (221) had never used any of the contraceptive methods. 13.38% (39) used barrier method, 3.76% (11) were sterilized and only 2.73% (8) used intra uterine device. Despite the governmental and non-governmental health agencies existing in this area, the maternal health is not very encouraging. Therefore, it is necessary to look into the socio-cultural barrier which might be acting as a hurdle for the utilisation of MCH services.

23.

Authors:

Title

Dr. D.S. Dhaliwal
Dr. R.S Dhaliwal, Dr. K.Singh

An ultrasound study of correlation of intrauterine foetal growth to Gravida, Kilocalories and protein intake, economic status of mothers.

Institution

Mailing address

Govt. Medical College

Dr. D.S. Dhaliwal
Dept. of Community Medicine
Govt. Medical College
Patiala - 147 001.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted from Oct. 1988 to Sept. 1989 with 100 antenatal cases examined ultrasonically at 28th, 32nd and 36th week of pregnancy. Majority of antenatal cases (86%) were in the age group of 20-29 years and were having weight more than 50 Kg. 43% cases were first gravida and mean estimated foetal weight decreased as gravida increased. The MEFW increased proportionately to the increase in kilocalories in all the groups and results were found to be highly significant in less than 1600 kilocalorie group ($r = 0.964$, $p < 0.01$) and significant in other groups. The results of increase in CHL were found statistically not significant in all the groups ($p \geq 0.05$). At 36th week of pregnancy, the results of increase in MEFW were highly significant ($r = 0.95$, $p < 0.001$) in less than 45 gm protein intake per day and significant in other groups. Mean increase in CHL was significant ($p < 0.05$) in less than 45 gm and 55-65 gm protein intake per day group and was insignificant ($p \geq 0.05$) in other two groups. There was a direct relationship of mean increase in EFW and CHL with increase in per capita per annum income.

24.

Authors:

Dr. (Mrs) N.D. Vasudeo,
Dr. E.A. Braganza,
Sri R.D. Muzumdar

Title:

Study of some epidemiological
factors of urinary tract
infection in pregnant women
with special reference to
Griess test

Institution:

Govt. Medical College, Nagpur

Mailing address:

Dr. (Mrs) N.D. Vasudeo,
Dept. of P.S.M
Govt. Medical College,
Nagpur.

ABSTRACT

A primary purpose of antenatal care is to select at an early stage of gestation, those with greater risk of developing maternal morbidity, who will require special management during pregnancy. Pregnancy affords an opportunity to look for the presence of urinary tract infection in a relatively large segment of the female population. Among a total of 430 study subjects, the prevalence of urinary tract infection as determined by the Griess test was found to be 3.6 percent. The prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria was 7.9 percent. The Griess test was evaluated as a screening procedure for urinary tract infection. The validity of the test was found to be good with a sensitivity of 88.09% and specificity of 100%. The positive predictive value was 100% and negative predictive value was 98.72%. The Griess test was found to be a simple, inexpensive and reliable test for the detection of urinary tract infection. The association of certain epidemiological factors like age, parity, anaemia, pathogen detected in culture and urinary tract infection in pregnant women were also studied.

25.

Authors:

Title:

Dr. Jayasree A.K,
Lt. Col. G.S. Saiprasad,
Col. A.G. Gokarn

Measurement of Women's Health
A Multicriterion approach

Institution:

Mailing address:

Armed Forces Medical College,
Pune.

Dr. Jayasree A.K
Dept. of P.S.M,
Armed Forces Medical College,
PUNE-411 040.

ABSTRACT

Health can no more be measured using a dichotomous scale i.e., either diseased or not diseased. Measurement of Women's health poses specific problems. Since women's major area of life activities are confined to family, her health status, emotional balance, relations with family members etc. are inter-related. It has to be measured in different levels of well-being, in terms of "capacity", "performance" as well as the individual's experiences in different life concerns as family relations, work, education, social relations etc. Valid and reliable measurement of these aspects is a difficult task. An exploration of the currently available concepts has been attempted in order to find out a suitable scale of measurement.

26.

Title

Authors:

Dr. R.K. Soni, Dr. R.K. Sachar
Dr. J.S. Grewal

Epidemiological and anthropometric co-relates of birth weight.

Institution

Dayananda Medical College
& Hospital, Ludhiana.

Mailing address

Dr. R.K. Soni
Dayananda Medical College
& Hospital, Ludhiana (Pb).

ABSTRACT

Four hundred and eighty three singleton neonates were subjected to anthropometry at birth. Birth weight (BW), mid-arm circumference (MAC), mid thigh circumference (MTC) and gestational age were recorded within 24 hours of birth. Maternal variables such as age, gravida, parity and mid arm circumference (MACM) were also noted. Significant correlation was observed between birth weight and parity, age of mother, mid-arm circumference, mid thigh circumference of baby and mid-arm circumference of mother. Partial correlation coefficients between birth weight and mid arm circumference, mid thigh circumference of baby and mid arm circumference of mother were also computed after controlling the gestational age. Birth weight followed linear trend in relation to all other anthropometric parameters studied. The simple and multiple regression equations were also derived for estimating birth weight from other anthropometric parameters of the newborns. Birth weight can be predicted by using these equations where it has not been recorded. This will be useful tool for community work.

27.

Authors:

Title

Dr. K. Ramashankaram
Dr. B. Prithviraj
Dr. G. Sreenath

A study of health status of
mothers attending RHC
Patancheru and utilization of
existing services .

Institution

Mailing address

Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Dr. K. Ramashankaram
P.G. Student in S.P.M
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad. A.P.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: 1) to understand the health status and identify the risks in motherhood, accesibility and utilization of maternal services
2) to suggest better service availability centres and the need to utilize them for safe motherhood.

80 rural mothers (antenatal and postnatal) attending rural health centre, Patancheru of Medak district, A.P. are interviewed regarding their health status, nutritional habits and their previous obstetric history.

The availability of MCH services and their utilization by mothers are evaluated. They are clinically assessed. The immunization status of their children is collected.

The study also attempted to find out whether risk in motherhood, if present, were identifeid by health personnel in time and necessary remedial measures were undertaken or not.

Knowledge, attitude and practices in various aspects of MCH and FW are studied. Necessary recommendations are made for better utilization of existing services and for improvement in service regarding safe motherhood.

28.

Authors:

Dr. A.S. Nagaonkar
Dr. S.D. Dalvi

Title:

A study of variables associated
with hepatitis cases resulting
in mortality

Institution:

Govt. Medical College &
Hospital.

Mailing Address:

Dr. A.S. Nagaonkar,
Dept. of P.S.M.
Govt. Medical College &
Hospital, Aurangabad-431 001.

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in the infectious diseases ward of Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Aurangabad for a period of one year, i.e., from 1st September 1990 to 31st August 1991. The purpose was to find out the variables associated with cases experiencing mortality. Those variables were then compared with the age group who have not experienced mortality. The 402 admitted cases of hepatitis were studied to find out association with variables like age, sex, geographic area, educational status, economic status, interval between first symptom and date of admission, occupation, pregnancy status, liver size, type of hepatitis, grade of coma, serum bilirubin level, SGPT level, SGOT level and mortality. Out of the 402 hepatitis cases admitted, 17 were either absconded or discharged against medical advice. The results were confined for the remaining 385 cases. The case fatality rate was 26.49%. The pregnancy status, grade of coma, increased serum bilirubin, SGPT and SGOT levels were the variables found significantly associated with fatal outcome.

Authors:

Dr. T. Verghese, Dr. R.S. Sharma
Dr. R.S. Gupta, Dr. Chattopadhyaya

Title

Epidemiological
evidence of lyme disease
in the nilgiris hills-1992
-- A preliminary report.

Institution

National institute of
communicable diseases

Mailing address

Dr. T. Verghese
National Institute of
Communicable Diseases
22 - Sham Nath Marg
Delhi - 110 054.

ABSTRACT

Lyme disease was recognised in U.S.A. during early 1980s. The causative organism *Borrelia burgdorferi* was identified in 1982. It is a tick-borne Zoonotic disease. The incidence of the disease has been increasing in U.S.A. Europe etc., during 1980s. The first evidence of the endemic focus of the disease in India was observed in the Nilgiris Hills during June 1992. A group of 103 patients with suspected clinical and epidemiological findings was examined for initial screening. 78.6 per cent of the patients were in the age group 15-59 years. 76.7 percent of cases were female. Among these suspected cases, the common clinical presentation, were fever (98%), headache (78.6%), fatigue (74%), Joint pain (68%) and rash (2%). 90 sera samples were tested by ELISA for Lyme disease. One sample was positive in high titre and three samples showed evidence of infection. All the four positive cases were from rural area of Coonoor Taluk of Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. Occupation of those patients was labour in tea garden. All the cases were above 25 years age-group. The main presenting symptoms were fever (4 cases), Joint pain (3 cases). Studies to understand the epidemiology of the disease in the area and elsewhere in India are in progress.

30.

Authors:

Dr. Prakash Lalge, Dr. J.V Dixit

Title

Morbidity pattern in Ahmednagar District.

Institution

PRISMS, Loni.

Mailing address

Dr. Prakash Lalge
PRISMS, Loni
Ahmednagar - 413 736.

ABSTRACT

Pravara Medical Trust has undertaken a project in 90 villages of Ahmednagar district with the assistance of USAID under the PVOH II scheme Mobile clinic is one of the important activity besides health education and training of paramedics.

This paper describes the morbidity pattern observed in 45 villages of Ahmednagar district. Mobile clinic was conducted at one or two villages daily on all working days. One month's statistics (September, 1992) is presented.

3317 patients including 1456 males & 1961 females were examined. Skin lesions accounted for 7.5% and 8.2% of the total morbidity in males and females respectively. URI, Malaria APD and diseases of eye were equally important in males and females, Amoebiasis, Otitis media, worm infestation, Dental caries and gastroenteritis were also present in significant proportion.

It is realized that most of the problems mentioned above are amenable to measures like health education, nutrition education and sanitation. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment is the mainstay in any preventive work Mobile clinic approach adopted by Pravara Medical Trust has proved to be a boon for needy villagers.

31.

Authors:

Title

Dr. A.J. Singh, Dr. Amrik Kaur
Dr. J.K. Goyal

Changing Epidemiology of
Measles.

Institution

Mailing address

PGI, Chandigarh and
Kot PHC.

Dr. A.J. Singh
Assoc. Prof.
Dept. of Community Medicine
PGIMR, Chandigarh - 160 012.

ABSTRACT

An outbreak of measles in a rural area of Northern India was investigated in 1990. A house to house survey was done in three villages where outbreak was reported to enlist all measles cases based on clinical diagnosis. All cases were verified by physicians. A total of 293 families (population 1791) were surveyed. Fifty two families were affected (71 cases). Forty one percent children were aged 5 years or more. Seven (10%) cases occurred in children already immunized. With increase in immunization coverage epidemiology of measles is changing. Older children are being affected. Cases also occur in immunized children. Some cases in children aged less than 9 months are also reported. Hence regular surveillance and review of vaccination policy is recommended.

32.

Authors:

Dr. Tej
Dr. B. Prithviraj
Mr. K.B. Swamy
Dr. G. Sreenath

Title

Study of short term and
conventional chemotherapy
in tuberculosis

Institution

Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad

Mailing address

Dr. Tej,
P.G. Student in D.P.H.,
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad, A.P

ABSTRACT

A retrospective study was undertaken among 200 patients, each receiving either short term chemotherapy or conventional chemotherapy of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The sample is drawn from the secondary data of the district tuberculosis centre, Rangareddi district of A.P.

The data was tabulated and analysed. The results show that out of 100 patients 70 male and 30 female on S.C.C.T 73 patients who were put on intensive phase followed by R4 regime had inactive lesions and sputa were rendered negative within a period of 4 months. Rest of the patients had similar experience within 6 months.

The R4 regime is found to be well tolerated for compliance in the continuation phase of 6 months duration under SCCT.

In conventional therapy the 100 patients were on two months intensive phase and 16 months on R4 regime. Patients put on R4 regime had inactive lesion within 16 months. Patients on R1 regime of tuberculosis had developed toxicity with Thiacetazone.

SCCT by virtue of its short duration is an effective strategy for treatment. Since therapy had converted the lesions inactive and sputa sterile within the stipulated time.

33.

Authors:

Dr. S.K. Garg,
Dr. Amita Garg

Title:

Lameness among underfive
children in Meerut Dist.

Institution:

LLRM Medical College,

Mailing address:

Dr. S.K. Garg,
Asst. Professor of SPM,
Medical College,
Meerut-250 004.

ABSTRACT

To assess the problem of polio myelitis in Meerut Dist., a study was carried out during Nov. 1991 among 10421 underfive children selected by WHO's 30 cluster technique by house to house visit using standard survey forms by four survey teams, each comprising of the Resident Doctor and one paramedical worker. The prevalence of lameness was found to be 10.5 per thousand children, which was significantly higher in females (11.0/1000) as compared to males (10.2/1000). About 3/4th (72.8%) of cases occurred upto two years of age. About 1/3rd (32.5%) of children had severe degree of lameness who were not able to walk at all while 21.6% could walk with machanical aid only. Polio myelitis was the main cause of lameness accouting for 91.0% of lameness. 18% of children having lameness due to polio myelitis had either full (10%) or partial (8%) immunisation against polio myelitis.

34.

Author:

Title:

Dr. S.P. Rao, Dr. M.P. Singh, Acute respiratory infections and
Dr. J.S. Mathur its correlates in children

Institution:

Mailing address:

M.G. Institute of Medical
Sciences.

Dr. S.P. Rao,
7 Gurunanak Colony,
Kasturba Health Society,
Sewagram-442 102. Wardha Dist.

ABSTRACT

384 underfives were followed fortnightly for one calendar year to estimate the incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARI). There were 1298 episodes of ARI which contributed to 3.67 episodes/child/year. The incidence of lower respiratory infections was 0.07 episodes/child/year. The incidence of ARI has been found to be closely associated with nutritional status of the child, socioeconomic status of the family, maternal literacy status and family size. The environmental factors like type of house, ventilation and fuel used for cooking were found to influence the incidence of ARI.

35.	
Authors:	Title
Dr. Neeraj Bedi	Measles outbreak and post-measles complications in field practice area of rural health centre Natwara of Medical College, Jabalpur(M.P)
Institution	Mailing address
Govt. Medical College	Dr. Neeraj Bedi Dept. of Community Medicine Govt. Medical College Jabalpur (M.P.)

ABSTRACT

A measles outbreak investigation in field practice area of Medical College, Jabalpur, in August 91, revealed high attack rate 43.29% and high case fatality rate 15.27%. Post-measles complications were seen in 64.28% of instances. Diarrhoea with dehydration, Bronchopneumonia were common and responsible for all deaths except one, caused by concussions and encephalitis. Nutritional assessment showed that among the children 5 (7.68%) were well nourished. Grade-I, II, III malnutrition was present among 35 (58.33%), 18 (30%) and 7 (11.66%) children respectively. Among the study population 78 (92.85%) were unimmunised. Post-measles complications and high case fatality rate (15.4%) seemed to be due to malnutrition and low immunity status. Occurrence of a measles outbreak with high CFR may be regarded as an indirect indicator to evaluate the UIP in an area, indicating low coverage/resistant areas and prevalence of malnutrition.

36.

Authors:

Dr. K. Madan Gopal
Dr. G.C. Dixit
Prof. S.N. Sharma

Title

A hospital based study of measles cases in Medical College and associated hospitals, Bhopal for the year 1991-92.

Institution

Gandhi Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. K. Madan Gopal
Dept. of PSM
Gandhi Medical College
Bhopal.

ABSTRACT

A study was nonducted in Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal for the admitted cases of measles in the department of Paediatrics for a period of one year from August 91 to July 92. A total of 224 cases were admitted during the above period, of which 141 cases were males and 83 cases females. Maximum cases were in the age group of 9 to 35 months (54.9%). The average age of measles case admitted was 2.8 yrs, it was slightly higher for the females (Males: 2.72 yrs Females (2.93 years). Out of 224 cases 190 cases (84.8%) were admitted for post measles complications. Bronchopneumonia was the most frequent complication (68%) followed by enteritis (17.8%) and encephalopathy (10.5%). The proportion of number of cases with complications increased with history of number of days of rash at the time of admission. Death rate also showed the similar trend. The overall case fatality was 12.5%. Broncopneumonia was the most common cause of death (42%), maximum for age group of 9 to 24 months. Most of the cases sought treatment after 10-15 days (37.5%) and 4 to 6 days (27.6%) from appearance of rash respectively. Only (0.4%) one case came for treatment before the appearance of rash. The cases were maximum from March to May accounting for 50% of total cases. The average duration of Hospitalisation was 6.4 days.

37.

Authors:

Dr. Sunil Nandeshwar
Dr. G.C.Dixit
Prof.Dr. S.N Sharma

Title

Study of ARI amongst children
under five in area covered
under lady Bhore center
Bhopal.

Institution

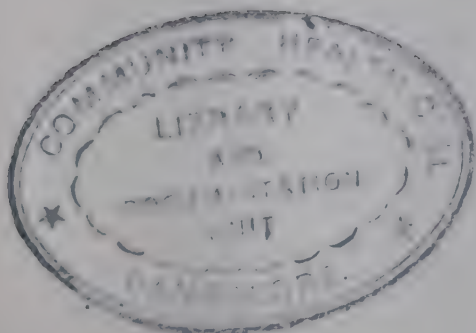
Mailing address

Gandhi Medical College

Dr. Sunil Nandeshwar
Dept. of PSM
Gandhi Medical College
Bhopal.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted during the period of Nov. 90 to January 91. History of ARI was obtained for previous two weeks. A total of 851 children were included in the study. History of previous illness was obtained from the mothers. 71 children had an episode of ARI during a fortnight prior to the survey, giving a prevalence of 83.43/1000 children for 15 day period. Attack rate of ARI (pneumonia) has been found to be more in crowded houses, in lower socio-economic classes, in children below one year, in females, and children born to illiterate mothers. ARI attack rate was significantly high in malnourished children (10.43%) compared to children without malnutrition (3.98%). It was also high in children who were not protected against measles (9.52%) in comparison to those who were immunised for measles (7.84%). Passive smoking also affected the attack rate of ARI.



38.

Authors:

Dr. R. Nagarjuna Chary,
Dr. B.V.N. Brahmeshwara Rao,
Dr. G. Subramanyam,
Dr. Prakash Bhatia

Title

Acute respiratory infections
and practitioners

Institution

Gandhi Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Mailing address

Dr. R. Nagarjuna Chary
P.G. Student
Dept. of Community Medicine
Gandhi Medical College
Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

Acute Respiratory Infections are one of the major contributing factors for high morbidity and mortality. Every year 15 million children under the age of 5 years are dying due to various problems out of which 4 millions die of ARI.

The study was planned to find out the skills and attitude of 200 qualified general practitioners. The doctors were selected randomly in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The data was based on pretested interview schedules.

The study revealed that on an average each doctor is seeing 29 patients per day, out of which 15 were children (50.0%) below 5 years of age. As per the doctor's observation 61.8% of the children are suffering from ARI, whereas WHO studies have shown a prevalence rate of 30-50% in developing countries. It has been observed that only 38% of GPs are aware of classification and different conditions related to ARI, 16% are aware of clinical signs and symptoms of severe pneumonia. It was observed that 28% of GPs are aware of proper investigation, and proper antibiotics (32%) (Co-trimoxazole) to be used. It has been observed that 80% are not aware of Vaccinations that can prevent ARI.

The study further revealed that 96% of GPs are not aware of National ARI Control programme. Hence there is a need for orientation training programme in ARI for GPs.

39.

Authors:

Title

Dr. P.G. Deotale	Prevalence of respiratory workers.
Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar	diseases among foundry
Dr. S.A. Khan,	

Institution

Mailing address

Govt. Medical College

Dr. P.G. Deotal
Dept. of PSM
Govt. Medical College
Nanded - 431 601.

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out amongst 170 workers of iron and steel foundries. There was a high prevalence of respiratory complaints like sneezing (88 workers) phlegm (71 workers), cough (67 workers), rhinorrhoea (42 workers), Pain in chest (31 workers) & breathlessness (28 workers). The most commonly observed respiratory diseases were bronchial asthma (4.7%) bronchiectasis (4.10%), chronic bronchitis (27.05%) & pulmonary tuberculosis (8.82%).

40.

Authors:

Title

Dr. S.C. Gupta, Dr. P.S. Dole

A profile of hospitalised cases of meningitis.

Institution

Mailing address

Govt. Medical College

Dr. S.C. Gupta
Associate Professor
Dept. of PSM
Govt. Medical College
Nagpur.

ABSTRACT

Meningitis is a disease known for high case fatality rate and the residual disabilities. A study based up on hospital records of 1217 cases during 1986 to 1990 admitted to Medical College, Hospital, Nagpur showed an overall case fatality rate of 24.2% being 28.6% in TBM. Cases of pyogenic meningitis were 677(55.6%), followed by TBM (19.8%) and 24.6% of unspecified meningitis. No seasonal distribution was evident except for January when minimum cases were admitted. Males accounted for 63.1% cases while 36.9% cases were females. 11.9% cases were recorded in infants, maximum 23.3% being in age group 15-24 years. The common symptoms & signs were headache, vomiting, fever, convulsions, neck pain & rigidity, rash and papilloedema. Average duration of hospital stay was 12.2 days and for TBM it was 13.9 days. Though the mortality is declining over years, a lot remains to be done especially in the area of diagnosis based on laboratory & other investigations, as 24.6% cases were not specified. No follow up findings including the recore of residual disabilities was available. The status of medical records was far from satisfactory.

41.

Authors:

Title

Dr. S.K. Bhadkaria
Dr. A.K. Govila
Dr. P.C. Mhajan

Measles in relation to
malnutrition-An epidemiological
study.

Institution

Mailing address

G.R. Medical College,
Gwalior.

Dr. S.K. Bhadkaria
2, Civil Hospital
Gwalior - 474 003.

ABSTRACT

The clinical profile of 47 cases (9 month to 13 years) of measles reporting between January, 1992 to June, 1992 were analysed. Out of them 43 cases were found unvaccinated and only 4 cases were vaccinated.

Nearly 15% were well nurished, 61.70% had 1st grade PEM, 17.02% IInd grade, 4.25% IIIRD grade and 2.12% IVth grade PEM.

No complications was seen in the well nurished group while early grades of PEM had mild complications, severe degree of malnutrition had higher incidence and severity of complications.

The need for large coverage of measles vaccination especially amongst the malnurished group is obvious, and to maintain the potency of the vaccine, cold chin system must be managed properly.

Authors:

Dr. K. Nagaraj
Dr. B.V.N. Brahmeswara Rao
Dr. G. Subramanyam

Title:

A longitudinal study of acute diarrhoeal diseases in a slum of Hyderabad

Institution:

Gandhi Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Mailing address:

Dr. K. Nagaraj,
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Community Medicine,
Kasturba Medical College,
Manipal-576 119.

ABSTRACT

A longitudinal study was done on pre-school children in Rahmathnagar slum of Hyderabad for a period of one year. The objectives were to study the incidence of Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases and also social and environmental factors contributing to child hood diarrhoea. Though 350 children selected by simple random sampling method were included in the study only 320 children could be followed up for the full period of the study. The working definition of diarrhoeal episode was based on guidelines of WHO. The study revealed that incidence of diarrhoea in pre-school children was 1.64 episodes/child/year. The role of social and environmental factors like age of the child, religion, family income, parent's education, source and storage of drinking water, hand washing practices etc in determining the incidence of child hood diarrhoea were analysed and discussed in the study.

Authors:

Dr. S.G. Chandra Kumar
 Dr. M.V. Kulkarni
 Dr. T.M. Shivaswamy
 Sri. B.S. Srinivasan

Title

A study on general health
 survey of selected villages
 of P.H.C. gargeswari, attached
 to Govt. Medical College,
 Mysore.

Institution

Govt. Medical College
 Mysore.

Mailing address

Dr. S.G. Chandra Kumar
 P.G. Student
 Dept. of PSM
 Govt. Medical College
 Mysore.

ABSTRACT

Integration of Preventive and Curative services was a landmark in health care services in India. Primary health centre has been playing a key role in Basic health services and National health programmes. With a view to findout health status of the community, in selected villages of P.H.C., Gargeswari, attached to Govt. Medical College, Mysore, a general health survey was undertaken. Emphasis is made on communicable diseases, Nutritional status and National programmes in the study. The data was collected in a structured proforma and by house to house visits. From the observations made, remarks and recommendations have been made.

44.

Authors:

Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar
Dr. P.G. Deotale, Dr. Arun Hume
Dr. N.A. Razvi

Title

Impact of health education
on awareness of persons
attending anti rabies
centre.

Institution

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar
Dept. of PSM
Govt. Medical College
Nanded 431 601.

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out at Anti Rabies treatment center of Govt. Medical College, Nanded with the aim of assesing health educational needs regarding Rabies in General population & to demonstrate the extent to which we can change the awareness by Health educational methods. This study was carried out by doing pre-intervention & post-intervention assesment of randomly selected patients attending the clinic. It was observed that the awareness score increased singnificantly as regards source of infections transmission, first aid after animal bite & symptoms of Rabies. The maximum gain in knowladge was observed amongst those with less severe exposure. With the duration of treatment the awareness increased, though the knowledge about the disease was higher in the literate patients. But this difference was not statistically significant.

45.

Authors:

Title

Dr. V.N.S. Tomar

"Operation OMA for elimination of Neonatal Tetanus cases in Jaipur District"

Institution

Mailing address

SMS Medical College

Dr. V.N.S. Tomar
Professor & Head
Department of PSM
SMS Medical College & Hospital
Jaipur - 302 004.

ABSTRACT

The goal of elimination of Neonatal Tetanus cases by 1995 has been set by Govt. of India and accepted by government of Rajasthan. An attempt has been made to develop a strategy with the voluntary involvement of organisations of medical and health profession; namely JOGSI (Jaipur branch of Obst. & Gyne society of India); IAP (Indian Academy of Pediatrics Jaipur branch; IAPSM (Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jaipur). The strategic steps to achieve Zero NNT (Neonatal Tetanus) shall be:-

1. Orientation: of the members of these three professional organisation so as to develop the concept of (a) Coverage of all pregnant women with Tetanus Toxoid (b) Modalities for ensuring the use of Mamma Kits by all pregnant mothers during their delivery.

2. Monitoring of Functionaries: Most of deliveries are being conducted by the family members. Modalities are to be developed that all home delivery cases are supervised by the primary health care workers village health guides. In monthly sectoral meeting these functionaries will be monitored by the Health Assistant Female and Medical Officer of PHC.

3. The foremost step of the strategy is creating Awareness among the community about the nature of the problem and their role in solving it. IEC activities can play a vital role in social mobilisation for achieving the goal of NNT Zero.

This operation OMA is being launched in Jaipur district as a pilot project and reviewing the achievement after one year of operation, this operation OMA is to be launched for the state of Rajasthan.

46.

Author:

Dr. Shesh Pal Yadav

Institution:

Desert Medicine Research
Centre, Jodhpur

Title:

Correlation between social stigma
and deformity in leprosy

Mailing address:

Dr. Shesh Pal Yadav,
Research Officer,
Desert Medicine Research Centre
Post box No. 122, New Pali Road
DMRC Complex, Jodhpur-342 005.

ABSTRACT

Leprosy is stigmatized disease in our society. The measurement of social stigma attached with leprosy is very difficult. Ninety eight Hansen's disease elements and one hundred six normal elements were randomly selected in Ramdeora. Data were collected through formal and informal interviews, depth intervention and personal observations. Results of the study show the direct relation between social stigma and deformity due to leprosy. Social stigma can be reduced in proportion of the success of health education for the motivation of early diagnosis and treatment of disease and awareness for prevention and correction of the deformities among the leprosy patients.

Authors:

Dr. S.N. Wahab, Dr. N.R. Aswar
Dr. N.D. Vasudeo

Title

Social customs & prevalence
of seropositivity in Madia
tribe, Gadchiroli District.

Institution

Govt. Medical College, Nagpur

Mailing address

Dr. S.N. Wahab
Govt. Medical College,
Nagpur (Maharashtra).

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study was carried out in eight tribal villages inhabited by madia tribe. A population of 397 above the age of 15 years were included for the study. Using V.D.R.L. test, the prevalence of syphilis was found to be 8.0%. A slightly higher prevalence was observed in males (9%) as compared to females 7.1%. Premarital & extramarital sex is an accepted norm for males, while for females only extra marital sex is not allowed. The high prevalence of seropositivity in the unmarried subjects may be because of the contact with prostitutes. Out of 28 syphilitic cases, 8(28.6%) were of primary syphilis, 10(35.7%) were of secondary syphilis while remaining 10(35.7%) were of latent syphilis. Once the infection is introduced in this population, the possibility for rapid spread is there due to their social custom like pre & extramarital sex, polygamy etc. 74.1% subjects did not know the mode of spread of syphilis. TRUST & VDRI test results were compared on subsample of 106 subjects. The sensitivity of TRUST was found to be 100% & specificity 95.8%. The extent of agreement between TRUST & VDRL was found to be excellent (K=0.8). Moreover TRUST is very easy to carry out in field without any sophisticated instruments.

Authors:

Dr. Gajanan Gaude
 Dr. P.V.P. Rau
 Dr. Sukhesh Rao
 Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthy

Sociological Aspects of
 Tuberculosis in Southkanara
 Population-survey.

Institution

Kasturba Medical College,
 Manipal.

Mailing address

Dr. Gajanan Gaude
 Dept. of Chest, Allergy & Sleep
 Distorders,
 K.M.C., Manipal - 576 119.

ABSTRACT

Pulmonary Tuberculosis still remains major Health Problem in developing contries like India. But very little effort has been made to study the Psychological aspects contributing to the disease. The success of tuberculosis control depends on case finding, case holding and regular complete chemotherapy. Tuberculosis is a disease which needs long-term treatment with combination of drugs and patients co-operation. Patients compliance depends on many psychological and social factors including age, literacy level of the patient, interaction between patient and doctor and patients own attitude towards the disease. Considering these facts Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Department of K.M.C. Manipal conducted a survey of scio-logical aspects of tuberculosis in patients attending Udupi Chest Clinic attached to our department in Manipal. The study was started in 1988. So far we analized 599 patients. The results show most of the patients are smokers who are well aeare of the disease and duration of treatment. Majority of them defaulted from treatment because of false sense of wellbeing, side effects of drugs, lack of motivation and other social and economic reasons. We will come out with statistical data and more details about the study at the time of conference.

49.

Authors:

Dr. V. Narayanaswamy,
Dr. M.V. Kulkarni,
Sri B.S. Srinivasan,
Dr. G.N. Prabhakar

Title

A study on the situation
analysis of diarrhoeal disease
in Mysore district

Institution

Govt. Medical College,
Mysore.

Mailing address

Dr. V. Narayanaswamy,
P.G. Student,
Dept. of P.S.M,
Govt. Medical College,
Mysore.

ABSTRACT

Government of India has the priority for safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal to combat diarrhoeal diseases, which are at high prevalence rate. In this context, an effort was made to collect available informations of all villages through one or two existing PHC's in Mysore district of Karnataka state. The response thus obtained from 33 PHC's were tabulated and analysed, which has given the current status of existing facility of protected water and sanitary facilities for waste disposal. Distribution of diarrhoeal diseases in these areas have been found to influence on main sources of drinking water, educational status of the families, chlorination of wells and existance of sanitary latrines. Based on these observations, possible recommendations have been suggested.

Authors:

Dr. M. Shinde, Dr. S.N.Sharna

Title

Prevalence of morbidity in
rural population of Raisen
Dist.

Institution

Gandhi Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. Mohan Shinde
Dept. of PSM
Gandhi Medical College,
Bhopal.

ABSTRACT

The Study was undertaken in 51 villages within the radius of 8 kms around the eight Sub Centres of Field health Centre obaidullagaj, Dist. Raisen, to obtain an Integrated picture of prevalence of Morbidity and mortality in rural population. It was observed that majority of persons were ill during 0-10 years of age and maximum episodes of illness were fever (43.20%) followed by Gastro-intestinal infection (18.34%), Resp. infection (15.09%), skin infection (3.77%), Eye infection (1.50%) ear infection (0.56%). Sickness was found to decrease with the rise in per capita income of the families. It was found that among the children below 12 years of age, in maximum number of cases (41.57%) the cause of death could not be ascertained. 16.12% deaths were attributed to fever, 15.05% to Respiratory infection, 6.81% to malnutrition, 6.45% to Diarrhoea, 5.74% to other diseases, 4.65% to Eruptive fever 1.45% to Tetanus, 1.08% to Accidents and 1.08% to liver diseases. 76.03% of population who were sick was utilizing available health care facilities.

Authors:

Dr, V.K. Singh
Dr. V.N. Mishra
Dr. M. Bhatnagar
Dr. R.B. Singh,
Dr. S.K. Garg,

Title: An epidemiological
study of hypertension in
a rural community in a
community of Meerut

Institution:

LLRM Medical College,
Meerut.

Mailing address:

Dr. V.K. Singh,
Dept. of S.P.M
LLRM Medical college,
Meerut-250 004.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in 2103 persons above 15 years of age, belonging to 500 families which were selected by systematic sampling technique. The families were selected from 10 randomly selected villages of Primary Health Centre, Macchra. The aim of the study was to find out the prevalence of hypertension and its determinants. The prevalence of hypertension was found to be 2.7% with no difference in the male (2.7%) and the females (2.9%). Hypertension was found to be more common among persons aged 40 years and above (6.0%), retired persons (12.5%), widowed or divorced individuals (15.3%), social class I and II (4.4% and 6.6% respectively), persons with sedentary habits (6.3%), non-vegetarians (5.8%), unsaturated fat consumers (6.5%), high salt intakers (7.6%), overweight individuals (14.2%) and persons with frequent or constant mental stress (6.0%). A higher prevalence was also observed among smokers (3.3%), tobacco chewers (5.5%) and alcoholics (13.5%). Patients of diabetes mellitus and the females using oral contraceptives were found to be more prone to hypertension (31.0% and 5.7% respectively). A family history of hypertension was present among 49.1% of hypertensives.

52.

Authors:

Dr. K. Singh, Dr. A.S. Sekhon,
Dr. P. Kaur, Dr. R.D. Bawa,
Dr. M. Singh, Dr. M.M. Singh

Title

Prevalence of Risk
factors of Ischaemic
Heart Disease in Tripuri
Town, Patiala.

Institution

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. K. Singh
Dept. of Community Medicine
Govt. Medical College,
Patiala.

ABSTRACT

Risk factors mean an exposure that is significantly associated with the onset of a disease. Among the diseases most feared, the World over, are heart attacks and strokes. This study was designed to find out the prevalence of various risk factors of Ischaemic heart disease (IHD) among 5,000 population of Tripuri town which is the semi-urban field practice area of Govt. Medical College, Patiala. The individuals in the age group of 30-60 years were included in the study. Out of total 659 individuals, there were 349 males and 310 females. 97 (14.72%) individuals had sedantary life style, 230 (34.9%) did moderate exercise and 332 (50.38%) underwent heavy exercise being labourers. Diabetes was present in 25 (3.79%) cases. 13 (1.97%) individuals were heavy smokers, 25 (3.79%) were moderate smokers and 52 (7.89%) were mild smokers. There was a positive family history of IHD in 16 (2.43%) cases. Hypertension was found in 28 (4.24%) cases. There were only 10 (1.52%) cases who had obesity. Out of 659 individuals, 232 (35.20%) were vegetarians, while 427 (64.80%) were non-vegetarians. Alcohol intake which is a significant risk factor was noted in 250 (37.94%) individuals.

53.

Authors:

Title:

Dr. (Mrs) M.K. Vasundhara

Study of use of tobacco products
among slum dwellers of Bangalore
city: Need for Health Education

Institution:

Mailing Address:

Bangalore Medical College,
Bangalore.

Dr.(Mrs.) M.K. Vasundhara
Professor & Head of PSM
ICDI Consultant
Bangalore Medical College
Bangalore - 560 002.

ABSTRACT

A study of 3665 slum dwellers indicated that 18.8 percent of them were tobacco habitues. 91.04 percent were males. Most of habitues were illeterate. The earliest age of imitation was 9 years. 85 percent of habitues were smokers; 10.83 percent chewers and 1.87 percent inhaled snuff. Most of them spent about 1/4th of their incomes on tobacco usaged, 41.77 percent also consumed alcohol. Only 34.24 percent were vaguely aware of the hazards. Their habits were social accepted.

KEY WORDS: Tobacco usage, Illiteracy, Ignorance

54.		Title
Authors:		
Dr. J.V. Dixit, Dr. A.T. Kulkarni	DM & HT in Industrial workers	
Institution		Mailing address
PRISMS, Loni.	Dr. J.V. Dixit	
	PRISMS, Loni	
	Ahmednagar - 413 736.	

ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted in the field practice area of the Urban Health Centre of PRISMS, Loni; with the help of experts from various departments. Health checkup of 1900 workers of Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory was conducted in September, 1992. Prevalence of hypertension and diabetes mellitus was 4% and 1.21% respectively.

Study emphasised the need for improvement of health status of the workers by periodic medical checkup and followup.

55.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Bela Shah,

Epidemiology of Rheumatic Heart
Disease and approaches for its
control.

Institution

Mailing address

ICMR

Dr. Bela Shah
Asst. Director General
Div. of Non-Comm Diseases
ICMR P.B. No. - 4508
Ansari Nagar New Delhi-110 029.

ABSTRACT

Rheumatic heart disease continues to be a major cardiac problem in our country. Its crippling effect on children and knowledge available for its prevention and treatment make it important to launch community control programmes. Over the last 4 decades, the disease has been recognised by clinicians as an important cause of cardiac morbidity and mortality. The Indian Council of Medical Research has launched its efforts towards understanding its epidemiology and developing strategies for its control. School based surveys provided data on its prevalence and regional distribution in the country. Community based programmes looked at the various levels of prevention and their feasibility through utilisation of existing health infrastructure. Areas requiring further research and issues related to launching a national level programme for RF/RHD control are discussed.

56.

Authors:

Dr. S.P.Mooley, Dr. S.B. Thakre

Title

An epidemiological study of morbidity of female breast in rural community Wardha Dist.

Institution

JHMC

Mailing address

Dr. S.P. Mooley
HOD of Community Medicine
JHMC Savangi
Wardha.

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study was undertaken to find out the prevalence of various pathological conditions of breast. This study was conducted over a period of one year from May 1989 to April 1990. In the present study attempt has been made to investigate morbidity conditions in the breast among females above the age of 12 years. A total of 1000 females aged 12 years and above were enlisted for the study. The prevalence of conditions were as follows:- Lump in Breast 9.5%, Fibroadenoma 6.8% Fibroadenosis 2.9%, Abscess 1.3%, Pain in breast 11.4%, Premenstrual breast Pain 14.5%, Mastitis 3.5%. Most of pathological conditions are reversible in nature & maximum were found to be present in child bearing age (64.4%). This can cause not only lactational problem but also social problems. To avoid them a few preventive measures have to be undertaken.

Authors:

Dr. P. Prasannaraj, Mr. V.V. Bhaskar
 Dr. B.A. Ayyangar, Mr. Suresh

Title

Epidemiological study on
 Road Traffic Accidents.

Institution

J.S.S. Medical College & Police
 Training Institute, Mysore

Mailing address

Dr. P. Prasannaraj
 J.S.S. Medical College &
 Police Training Institute
 Mysore.

ABSTRACT

A five year detailed study on all the Road Traffic Accidents recorded in Mysore City was undertaken. Vehicles in Mysore in 1986 were 53413 & increased to 93150 in 1990 with an annual increment of 15%. Of the total 1316 accidents studies, 20% were fatal accidents. Majority of the accidents occurred in the month of September and October, majority occurred between 9.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. The interval between the accidents and death along with the distribution of accidents in terms of roads and their trends over five years were studied. Age, sex, experience of the driver and type of injury were other variable studied. In the second phase a prospective study is started.

Authors:

Dr. Paramjeet Kaur,
 Dr. A.S. Sekhon,
 Dr. R.D. Bava,
 Dr. M. Singh, Dr. K. Singh,
 Dr. M.M. Singh

Title:

Population screening of serum
 cholesterol in semi-urban area
 of Tripuri town, Patiala

Institution:

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address:

Dr. Paramjeet Kaur,
 Sr. Lecturer of S.P.M.,
 Govt. Medical College, Patiala.

ABSTRACT

The present study was intended to screen the 5,000 population for serum cholesterol in 32-60 years age group in semi-urban area of Tripuri town, Patiala. Total number of persons were 659. This population was divided into different age groups i.e., 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years and 60+ years age group. The no. of males and females were 349 and 310 respectively. The serum cholesterol level more than 200 mg% was found in 182 persons out of 659. The level of serum cholesterol was significantly low in the females between 30-50 years but after the age of 50 years, there was not much difference between the males and females. To see the relationship of physical activity with serum cholesterol, the population was divided into three groups i.e., sedentary, moderate and heavy. The level of serum cholesterol was significantly low amongst the heavy activity population while insignificant in moderate and sedentary activity persons. Partial positive correlation was observed between level of serum cholesterol and waist/hip ratio which was found statistically highly significant. The serum cholesterol level was correlated with obesity. There was no significant difference between obese and non obese population, though the number of obese person was less i.e. 5 in males and 5 in females. Last of all serum cholesterol level was correlated based upon the educational status. i.e., below matric and above matric, it was found that there was no difference in the level of serum cholesterol with the level of education.

Authors:

Title

Dr. P.V.P. Rau
 Dr. Sukhesh Rao
 Dr. Gajanan Gaude
 Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthy

Knowledge and education of
 patients with Asthma.

Institution

Mailing address

Kasturba Medecal College,
 Manipal.

Dr. P.V.P. Rau

ABSTRACT

Because of peculiar climatic conditions in and around Manipal, the incidence of Asthma is very high. Asthma is a disease which needs patients understanding of the nature of the disease and importance of regular prophylaxis to their future well-being. Keeping this in mind the Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Department of K.M.C.H. Manipal started Asthma Society in 1984 having rapport with Asthma Societies of New Zealand, England and Toronto. Main objective of this Society is education of patients about the Nature and manegement of his disease like method of using inhalers, monitoring peakflow, when to consult the doctor and side effects of drugs by Audio Vidual methods at frequent intervals. Work will be displayed at the time of conference.

Author:

Dr. G.S. Bildhaiya

Title:A study of deaf mutism in
Ahmedabad**Institution:**Smt. N.H.L Municipal
Medical College**Mailing address:**Dr. G.S. Bildhaiya
Municipal Officer's Flat No. 2,
Opp. Law Garden, Udyan Marg,
Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380 006.**ABSTRACT**

Purpose: To study and explore the extent of the problem and some epidemiological features of deaf mutism in Ahmedabad.

Methods: It is a retrospective observational and exploratory study of deaf mutism in institution at Ahmedabad, based on the study and analysis of the available records and interviews with staff members and parents of the students.

Results: A total of 316 students were enrolled in this institution, 173 male and 146 female with M:F ratio of 1.1:1. Out of the total 72 percent of the students were in the age group 10-15 years and 276 from Hindu and 40 from Muslim families. The addresses of only 141 students were available out of which, 105 were born in Ahmedabad, 33 outside Ahmedabad and 3 outside Gujarat. The prevalence rate on the basis of enrolled students was calculated as 13.79 per lakh of population. Other epidemiological features were also analysed.

Conclusions: As it is an initial exploratory, institution based study, the calculated prevalence rate is an under estimate of the problem of deaf mutism in Ahmedabad. A well planned population survey based study is proposed for a correct estimate of the problem.

61.

Authors:

Dr. S.V. Singh, Dr. V.N. Mishra,
Dr. M. Bhatnagar, Dr. R.B Singh,
Dr. S.K. Garg, Dr. H. Chopra

Title:

An epidemiological study of
physical disabilities among
slum population in Meerut city

Institute:

LLRM Medical College, Meerut.

Mailing address:

Dr. Satya Vir Singh
P.G in S.P.M,
LLRM Medical College,
Meerut-250 004.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on 3166 persons in the slum areas of Meerut city with the objectives of finding out the prevalence of physical disabilities, their aetiological and contributory factors. Overall prevalence of physical disabilities was found to be 20.8/1000. The most common type of physical disability was found to be blindness (65.1%). The prevalence of physical disabilities was found to be significantly higher among aged (211.3/1000), illiterates (43.3/1000) and persons living in joint families (32.6/1000). No significant difference was found among males and females, different religion/caste, different socioeconomic classes, persons having different dietary habits, housing and environmental conditions.

Authors:

Dr. T.S.R. Sai, Dr. Vijaya Siddaiah
Prof. V. Chandrashekhar

Awareness of Cervical
in rural and urban women

Institution

S.V. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. T.S.R. Sai
Assist. Professor
Dept. of SPM
S.V. Medical College
Tripuri-517 507
A.P. State.

ABSTRACT

In the coming decades Cancer problem is going to occupy an important position in our health care services and demands effective management. This is more so in the case of Cancer Cervix in women which is going to be one of the leading causes of death. Effective Management of cancer problems involves community participation which in turn depends upon by awareness of the problem. So, to study the cancer awareness in women, 3 groups of women in rural, ruban areas and hospital outpatients were contacted and their perception about cervical cancer was studied. The results show that the awareness is very poor, especially in rural women. The awareness is not related to the duration of their marital life. The results provide guidance for the action to be taken by the future Cancer control Programmes especially regarding Cervical Cancer in women. It is expected that by 2001 A D the risk of females getting cancer would be 1 in 15. So, creating awareness is essential for the success of Cancer Control. Therefore there is an imperative need to develop effective educational material to be used as a tool in Cancer Management.

63.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Major Rajendra Harnagle
Dr. Brig D P Benerjee
Dr. Lt Col AKS Bais.

Study of certain Epidemiological factors of stress fractures amongst military recruits for its prevention.

Institution

Mailing address

PGC in Rehab(AIIPM & Rehab)

Dr. Major Rajendra Harnagle
Station Health Organisation
Jabalpur.

ABSTRACT

A retrospective analysis for last five years was done to study certain epidemiological factors associated with occurrence of stress fractures amongst military recruits in training centres located at Jabalpur. This study enables to help in formulating preventive measures so as to reduce the incidence of stress fractures amongst military recruits. The findings interalia includes maximum occurrence of stress fractures between 15 to 19 years of age. The infantry recruits were more affected than these belonging to technical arm. Muslim recruits were comparatively more affected. Most stress fractures occurred upto 6 months of military training. Fracture Tibia cases were most common followed by fracture femur but not fracture metatarsals as reported in many other studies.

Authors:

Dr. D.K. Srinivasa,
Dr. P. Subramanian
Dr. K.A. Narayan

An epidemiological study of
agricultural accidents in
Pondicherry

Institution

J.I.P.M.E.R, Pondicherry

Mailing address

Dr. D.K. Srinivasa,
Professor & Head,
Dept. of P.S.M,
JIPMER, Pondicherry-6.

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is major occupation in India. However, epidemiological studies of agricultural accidents have been very few. A study was conducted in JIPMER rural health centre area to estimate the magnitude and the epidemiological factors related to agricultural accidents.

506 agricultural workers were followed up by weekly visits for one year to find out any occurrence of agriculture related accidents in them. Those with accidents were clinically examined and were also interviewed.

The overall accident rate was 174/1000 agricultural workers (237/1000 among males and 90/1000 among females). A bimodal distribution was found with age. Other factors like time of day, elapsed time since commencing work, harvesting pattern, the agricultural activity in which the worker was involved were found to influence the accident rate.

Authors:

Dr. K. Manoj
Dr. Abranam Joseph

Title

Suicide - A major cause of Death
in a Rural Population

Institution

Community Health, CMC,
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Mailing address

Dr. K. Manoj
Dept. of Community Health,
CMC, Vellore.

ABSTRACT

There is a popular belief that suicides are more prevalent in developed countries. Recent studies from Kerala and Pondicherry have shown this to be untrue. The death registration system of the Community Health And Development (CHAD) programme of Christian Medical College, Vellore has been documenting the cause of death through a process of lay reporting and verbal autopsy, in one Community Development Block (Kaniyambadi, North Arcot Ambedkar Dist., Tamilnadu).

Incidence of suicides has been 90 per 100,000 during the last five years as compared to 9 per 100,000 as reported by the Sample Registration System. The age specific incidence is highest in the 15 to 25 age group among women and in the 20-30 age group among men. The overall risk of suicides is similar for men and women. However, in the older age group, suicide is more common among men. Suicides form the third most common cause of death in this population. There is a need to initiate a comprehensive community based programme to address this major public health issue.

Authors:

Dr. Rajesh Kumar

Title

Westernisation and coronary heart disease

Institution

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ABSTRACT

Higher coronary heart disease (CHD) rates in immigrant South Asians compared to other ethnic groups throughout the world are not explained by the traditional coronary risk factors i.e. smoking, hypertension, and raised cholesterol. Possible association of CHD with Westernisation was investigated in 1421 men of South Asian origin aged 40 to 69 years who participated in a cross sectional survey carried out in London, UK during 1989 to 1990. The prevalence of major ECG signs (Q waves) was 4.4 percent (62/1481). Those who speak English at home with spouse and children were defined as Westernised. The adjusted Odds Ratio for major ECG signs of CHD was 2.0 (95 percent Confidence Interval 1.1, 3.9 ; $p=0.03$) in the Westernised group compared to the Traditional group. Association with probable CHD was not significant. These results suggest that Westernisation is associated with high CHD rates in immigrant South Asians. Incidence studies are required in other populations with varying degree of Westernisation to confirm the protective role of traditional culture.

Authors:

Dr. S. Narasimha Reddy
Dr. T.S.S. Manidhar

Title

Morbidity & Mortality profile of
a village of A.P.

Institution

Siddhartha Medical College,
Vijayawada.

Mailing address

Dr. S. Narasimha
Siddhartha Medical College
Vijayawada.

ABSTRACT

A base line survey is being conducted in a village of Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh for determining the Demographic & Health indicators of a typical rural area. It is proposed to survey around 3000 families in the village.

Mortality indicators such as Infant mortality rate, Maternal mortality rate and death rate shall be studied. Morbidity and disability rates shall be studied. It is proposed to take measures to bring down the perinatal mortality by training the untrained traditional birth attendants (by adopting simple hygienic practices) for conducting safe, simple and aseptic yet inexpensive deliveries in the rural house holds (based on the information obtained from conducting the above survey). The extent of immunization coverage among infants and children, environmental and Medical facilities and literacy status of the villagers shall also be studied.

Authors:

Dr. S.S. Yarnal,
Dr. (Mrs) M.K. Vasundhra,
Sri A.N. Vishwanath

Title:

Profile of alcohol and tobacco
users among slum dwellers

Institution:

BLDEA's Medical College

Mailing address:

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Bagalkot road,
Basavanagar, Bijapur-586 101.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in slums around the urban family welfare centre (UFWC) attached to the Department of Community Medicine, Bangalore Medical College (1990-91). The UFWC caters to a population of 38895. The study area was divided into 4 sectors. Taking each sector as a unit, 10 percent of the household from each sector were selected by adopting systematic random sampling technique which totaled to 639 households. Out of 2861 (study population) aged 10 years and above, 1464 (51.17%) were men and 1397 (48.83%) were women. The overall prevalence of tobacco and alcohol habits among both sexes was 546 (19.08%), being 34.70 percent among men, 2.72 percent among women. The practice of these habits in relations to factors like age, sex, religion, type of family, marital status, literacy status, occupation, income, expenditure on habits, common sickness suffered etc. were studied. The results will be presented.

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Authors:

Dr. S.I. Benjamin, Dr. J. Cade,
Dr. B. Cowan, Dr. P. Zachariah

Title

Blood pressure profile and
prevalence of hypertension
in Punjabi women.

Institution

Christian Medical College

Mailing address

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Christian Medical College
Ludhiana - Punjab.

ABSTRACT

A study of BP in 294 women (150 urban and 144 rural) aged 45 years in Ludhiana revealed prevalence of hypertension to be 7.1% (10.0% in urban and 4.2% in rural), demonstration a five-fold increase from levels found in 1976. The appearance of hypertension was observed in younger women of 21-40 years of age, who were free of the condition earlier. Mean BP levels in all age-groups were also higher than those found earlier. Both systolic and diastolic BP were significantly higher in the urban women than in the rural, and showed a strong positive correlation with age, height and obesity and, in the urban women, with income. The hypertensives were, on an average, significantly older, shorter, heavier, more obese and richer than the normotensives, and were also less educated and had a faster heart rate. The data suggests that BP levels and prevalence of hypertension in this population are increasing significantly, increasing the cardiovascular risk. With increasing life expectancy, affluence, urbanisation and psychosocial pressures in Punjab, cardiovascular disorders may emerge as an important future health hazard.

Authors:

Dr. G.C. Dixit, Dr. Chaya Dixit
Dr. S. Kanhere

Title

Prevalance of cervical
dysplasia & carcinoma
cervix amongst the
tribal population of
obeidulla Ganj, Dist.
Raisen, M.P.

Institution

GMC, Bhopal

Mailing address

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GMC, Bhopal.

ABSTRACT

The study indicated that amongst the tribal and rural population the incidence of cervical dysplasia and invasive carcinoma is quite high and requires attention. Inspite of very low educational level females in the rural areas are receptive for mass screening and conscious about their complaints. The cytological methods of diagnosis is a convenient, valuable, technically sound and feasible method for detection of unsuspected carcinoma of genital tract and pre-cancerous lesions at the time when they are not evident clinically. Prevalance in lower age group confirms that cancer cervix can occur at earlier age also. Low educational level and low socio-economic status leading to poor genital hygiene, marital status and early age at marriage explaining earlier and longer sexual life, high parity with unassisted delivery and presence of infection were the main contributory factors for prevalance of dysplasia and invasive carcinoma. Indian females especially the tribal and rural women feel shy to talk on matters like sexual behavior but they do not hesitate to consult female workers and female doctors on problems related to genital organs.

Authors:

Dr. Shyam Sunder,
Dr. Devinder Singh
Dr. Harjit Singh

Title

Epidemiology of Home Accidents.

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. Shyam Sunder
Govt. Medical College,
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ABSTRACT

A prospective study of 100 households having population of 591 persons were carried out in Tripuri Town of Patiala during the period of Oct. 1984 to Sept. 1985. There were 51.8% males & 48.2% females. Under fives accounted for 28.98% of the total population whereas 1.69% were above 65 years of age. Incidence of home accidents in the population was 78.1% while 96% households were involved. Accidents per person per year was 1.94, while it was 11.51 per household per year. 66.9% persons had 1-4 accidents. Children from 1-5 years of age had 6.2 accidents while persons above 65 years had 5.1 accidents per person per year. Out of total accidents 57.7% were among females. Falls were the most common. Fires, burns & scalds were next to it. Falls were most common in old age & under five years, while fires, burns were most common in 15-45 years of age and that too mostly among women. Accidents were more in households having more than seven members, overcrowded families, Katcha-pacca houses & social class III persons. For treatment, about half of the victims reported private practitioners. No fatal accident was noticed during this period.

Authors:

Dr. Avdhesh Kumar
 Dr. Uday Mohan
 Dr. V.C. Jain

Title

Influencing factors in
 initiation, continuation
 and smoking cessation

Institution

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 Lucknow.

Mailing address

Dr. Avdhesh Kumar
 Dept. of PSM
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 New Delhi - 110 091.

ABSTRACT

Smoking is complexly related to various aspects of life style. Several biosocial and behavioural factors influence the initiation, continuation and cessation of this habit.

A survey conducted among 573 teachers of Lucknow University between April-October 1989 found 21.4% of male teachers to be currently smoking, whereas 12.3% were ex-smokers. The study designed to identify the various factors influencing smoking revealed that "friends" played a significant role in smoking initiation and continuation. Ex-smokers started smoking at somewhat earlier age, smoked for less duration than current smokers, but their mean daily consumption of cigarettes was higher. Majority of ex-smokers successfully stopped only in a single attempt and most important reason for them to stop was "health related". Compared to this, almost half of the current smokers stated that they have been advised to stop smoking by "NONE".

Authors:**Title**

Dr. E.G. Naik, Dr. S.S. Shanbhag
Dr. P.S.N. Reddy

A study of Cardiac Stress
factors among medical students

Institution**Mailing address**

L.T.M.M.C., Sion.

Dr. E.G. Naik
L.T.M.M.C., Sion,
Bombay.

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional survey was carried out to study the presence of some cardiac stress factors among Medical students.

Total 344 students were included in the study. 60% of the students had the presence of one or more cardiac stress factors.

Family history of diabetes was present in 59.66% and hypertension in 54.14% of students.

3.86% of the students smoked 3 to 4 cigarettes per day and 7.73% consumed alcohol.

28.72% of the respondents included fried food in their diet regularly and 40.88% of them did not exercise at all.

Change in modifiable factors to reduce future risk of Cardiovascular diseases is recommended.

Authors:

Dr. S.K. Senapati,
Dr. S. Bhattachajee

Women's Gynaecological Morbidities in Rural West Bengal.

Institution

CINI

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Dr. S.K. Senapati
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ABSTRACT

Maternal and child Health is one of the components of primary health care. But the services are mainly directed towards dealing with pregnant women and achieving family planning target. Socio-cultural factors and non-availability of valid epidemiological data on women's health stand in the way for effective implementation of the program. The study was an attempt to look into the magnitude of women's reproductive health diseases and its determinants so as to provide an insight into the problem and develop effective intervention strategy to strengthen existing MCH care. Five hundred women non-pregnant and non-peuperal (13-45yrs) of 8 villages of 24 parganas (8) were randomly selected for the purpose. The study highlighted sociological and clinico-pathological dimensions of women's reproductive health for which relevant data was collected through appropriate tools. About 52 percent of the women were suffering from some sort of gynaecological diseases and more than 81 percent of them had one disease. Sixty-five percent had complaints of gynaecological morbidities. The main diseases found were cervical erosion (12%), uterine prolapse (6.4%), amenorrhoea (6%). Sixty-seven percent of the clinically diagnosed morbidities had no pathology and were found to be associated with anaemia, worm infestation and poor nutritional status.

Authors:

Dr. P.S. Vidwans, Dr. S.P. Rao,
Dr. J.S. Mathur,
Dr. A.M. Mehendale,
Dr. V.D. Bele

Title:

Window view of family welfare
programme in Wardha

Institution:

M.G. Institute of Medical
Sciences

Mailing address:

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ABSTRACT

Family welfare programme though first of its kind could not reduce the growth rate to expected levels in India. The detailed record based analysis of data from two subcentres has been undertaken to find out the present status of family planning practices. A total of 621 eligible females were present in eight villages. Delayed age at marriage (more than 20 years) was found to delay the child birth in only 20 percent of couples. The fertility rate was found to be maximum (4.3) among Muslim community followed by scheduled caste (3.4). Maternal education less than SSC has been found to increase the average fertility. Out of 1252 eligible couples recorded 73.3 percent were practicing family planning methods, the majority of which (63.01%) were sterilized by surgical methods. The practice of family planning was found to be closely related with the number of live children. Those having underfives were found to form of bulk of refusal group (70.0%). The male child preference and adoption of contraception was also analysed.

Authors:

Dr. K.S. Vijay Kumar
 Dr. M.S. Kotian, Dr. Uday Kiran
 Dr. (Mrs.) Molly Phillip

A KAP study among couples on
 family planning methods.

Institution

Kasturba Medical College
 Mangalore.

Mailing address

Dr. K.S. Vijay Kumar
 Dept. of Community Medicine
 KMC, Mangalore.

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study of the knowledge, Attitude and Practices of 149 Couples in the reproductive age group (15-50 years) on family planning methods was done. A door to door survey was conducted in Pranthya Village, Moodabidri (Rural) Basti Badapu, Ullal (Semi Urban) and Mangalanagar, Mangalore (Urban) all in South Kanara District, Karnataka using a pre-tested proforma. A major purpose of this study was to determine the status of the family palnning programme and suggest measures to meet the needs of respondents based on their opinions. The percentage of couples in the reproductive age group using Family Planning was 39.1% in Rural 44.9% in Semi Urban and 59.3% in Urban areas respectively. A religion and Zonal wise comparision of KAP to Family Planning was done. The important findings in this survey include the preference by a majority for private institutions to obtain Family Planning Services (62.4%). A sizeable section (88.6% indicated the need for educating the adolescents on Family Planning aspects. Compared to husbands, wives were found to be more in favour of accepting Family Planning methods. Religion was found in the way of adopting family planning methods. Among the methods, tubectomy was the most favoured one.

Authors:

Title

Dr. H.C. Saxena, Dr. C.P. Goel
Dr. C.P. Mishra

Decision making process for
MTP

Institution

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IMSBHU

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ABSTRACT

In order to study the process of decision making regarding MTP, 300 MTP seekers attending OPD clinic of Postpartum Programme were interviewed about different dimensions of decision making process (viz. reasons of MTP; reaction to awareness of pregnancy; alternative actions or choices for unwanted pregnancy; persons consulted; doubts or fears before arrival at the clinic; early efforts made to get relieved of the unwanted pregnancy; extent of involvement of different persons at different levels in decision making) in a comprehensive manner with the help of a redesigned and pretested interview schedule. This study identified individual, family, social, economic and health reasons influencing the decision making process. On being aware of a pregnancy 58.0% of cases felt disturbed due to their family problems. MTP was predominantly a decision taken by husbands. Only in 9.67% of instances it was a decision of women.

Authors:

Dr. Rohit Trivedi,
Ms Anjali Trivedi,
Dr. A.K. Govila.

Title

The positive and negative
effects of family planning
in rural areas of Dabra PHC

Institution

Gwalior.

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Dr. Rohit Trivedi,
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Gwalior-474 002.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted from August 1990 to March 1992. 2000 couples were interviewed to get their general information, economic status and reproductive history and attitude towards family planning methods.

Study revealed that the adopters of family planning practices have better economic status than non-adopters of family planning.

Majority of adopters of family planning perceived that their economic status and quality of life would have been worse if they had not adopted the family planning practices. Tubectomy was the most popular method of family planning in the study area. Most of the adopters of family planning have positive attitude for recommending others to adopt family planning.

Very few percentage of respondents regret for adoption of family planning.

Authors:

Title

Dr. R. Yadagiri
 Dr. B.V.N. Bhrahmeswar Rao
 Dr. G. Subrahmanyam
 Dr. Prakash Bhatia

Perception about family
 planning in large families.

Institution

Mailing address

Gandhi Medical College,
 Hyderabad.

Dr. R. Yadagiri
 P.G. Student in Community
 Medicine, Gandhi Medical
 College, Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

The present study is to assess the perception of mothers with regard to various family planning methods and its acceptance. The study was conducted in rural field practice area of Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. The field area is located 25 K.M. from Hyderabad. The mothers were interviewed using pretested schedule.

Out of 200 mothers interviewed 82% are illiterate and 72% are agricultural labourers of low socio-economic group. 69% of mothers are aware of the two children norm. The study revealed that 33% of mothers are afraid of tubectomy and in 96% of instances the husbands were decision makers for tubectomy. 14% of couples accepted tubectomy after second child and 86% of the accepters had three to four children. They believe that vasectomy incapacitates man from doing hard work.

The awareness of the ideal marriage age of a girl is known to 36% and the ideal spacing is known to 33%. The usage of oral pills is known to 27% but acceptance is only 5%. I.U.D. is known to 15% but acceptance is as low as 2%.

The study reveals that there is a need for intensive motivation for spacing methods and permanent methods to strengthen the family planning programme.

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Authors:

Dr. K.K. Sayi Prasad

Title

Role of induced Abortion and other determinants on fertility.

Institution

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ABSTRACT

500 abortion clients attending Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupati were interviewed to ascertain the impact of six selected variables viz., Education of wife, age at marriage, Opportunity cost, Family - Planning Adoption, and incentives on the Fertility regulation. Largely, societal factors had considerable impact and induced abortion showed very little influence on the fertility.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Simmi Oberoi
 Dr. Patnaik,
 Dr. V.V. Gopichand

Family planning practices of
 blood donors

Institution

Mailing address

C.H.C. Bhavanipur and
 C.M.C Chandigarh

Dr. Simmi Oberoi,
 C.H.C. Bhavanipur.

ABSTRACT

Family planning practices adopted by voluntary (1687) and obligatory (3313) blood donors were studied. 2908 of these were from eligible couple age group. Out of these 52.1% were protected, while only 42.7% of eligible couples in India have been protected by family planning methods. 27.02% of the protected donors opted terminal methods whereas only 3.98% preferred oral-pills. It is encouraging to note that 8.1% of the couples used condoms in the context of spread of AIDS in this country. Though IUCD users account for 12.99%, it is not a preventive measure in the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Carriers and patients of AIDS, Hepatitis B and Syphilis pose common problem of transmitting these to others by donation of blood or sexual contacts. There is need to promote use of condoms to achieve effectively both goals of reducing transmission of these diseases and controlling population to attain better health status. Importance should be given to educate public, the modes of transmission of these dreadful diseases while propagating the need and methods of family planning practices.

Authors:

Dr. G.N. Ramani,
Dr. G. Sreenath

Socio clinical profile of
women using spacing methods -
OCPS and IUD

Institution

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Hyderabad.

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Dr. G.N. Ramani,
P.G Student in S.P.M
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad, A.P.

ABSTRACT

35 women in rural areas have been interviewed for about 30 min. and various details regarding the socio-economic status, and gynaecological and obstetric history have been collected.

Reasons for acceptance of particular spacing methods and their preference over available methods; the most usual (common) complaints, the side effects known, the decision makers in the acceptance family planning methods in the family and the knowledge level regarding other spacing methods are elicited.

KEY WORDS:

Spacing methods, accepters, socio-clinical profile of acceptors.

Authors:

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Title

A study on acceptance of Family Planning methods among eligible couples in a Primary Health Centre

Institution

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Dr. M.V. Sagar
Asst. Prof. in Community Medicine
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ABSTRACT

An analysis of field based data is done to study the acceptance of family planning methods among eligible couples in a Primary Health Centre. The total number of eligible couples were 6358 (109 per 1000 population). Currently the number of eligible couples using any of Family Planning methods was 3071 (48%) and not using any method was 3287 (52%). Sterilization is the popular method among acceptors (70%). The percentage of acceptors with two live children were 32% whereas percentage of acceptors with more than three children were 63%. Percentage of acceptors among couples who have one child were less (15%) in this study. 33percent of eligible couples using family planning methods are between the age group of 15-29 years whereas 30-44 years age group were 67 percent. Subcentrewise data for acceptors of methods also shown a significant difference ($p_{0.05}$). Accpetors among Muslim couples is less (33%) when compared to Hindus (61%) and Christians (50%). The study showed poor acceptance of family planning methods among target couples and in the community spacing methods are yet to be accepted.

Author:

Prof. S.D. Gaur

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Institute of Medical Sciences,
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Title:

Clinical Epidemiology and
interdisciplinary research

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ABSTRACT

Clinical epidemiology is now well established discipline wherein concept and method of classical epidemiology to understand population based disease and health problems have been appropriately blended with clinical medicine and its practice in hospital and similar situation on individual patients. Necessarily therefore the research programme on clinical epidemiology requires interdisciplinary approach on a much wider dimension to provide a comprehensive understanding to a physician of any specific disease. Teaching institutions have a special place in developing multidisciplinary research in clinical epidemiology. In order to high light this and also to stimulate such activities further in medical faculties/research institutions, effort is being made to project the experiences of carrying out this kind of research work by the author and his colleagues at institution of Medical Sciences, Varanasi. The areas will cover briefly an spectrum of studies from communicable disease to non-communicable disease under clinical epidemiology. The detailed methodology and observations shall be presented and discussed.

Authors:**Dr. S. Bhatnagar****Institution:****National Institute of
Health and Family Welfare****Title:****Modular Training for
Medical Officers in
Epidemiology****Mailing Address:****Dr. S. Bhatnagar,
Dean of Studies &
Professor and Head,
Dept. of Planning
and Evaluation
New Mehrauli Road,
Munirka, New Delhi-110067****ABSTRACT**

A set of seven modules has been prepared in epidemiology for self learning of the medical officers. These modules can be used during the MBBS course for training in epidemiology. The first modules deal with the task analysis of health service activities and highlights the epidemiological component in each, the capabilities required and the role of PHC medical officer as an epidemiologist. The second and third modules give basis of concepts of epidemiology and the statistics. The fourth module discusses the methodology of surveillance and the fifth deals with epidemiological investigations using appropriate research methodology. The sixth module describe the need for laboratory support for epidemiology and the seventh module aims at taking the epidemiological skills to the most peripheral workers by suitable training. The modules deal with communicable diseases and maternal and child health primarily and also highlight the integration of surveillance with the prevalent MIES. The modules can be used for inservice training programmes at the HFWTCs, Nursing Colleges and other State Institutions with equal ease. The modules are given free of cost if requested.

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Authors:

Dr. Sanjay Dixit,
Dr. Balthasar Schaap,
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Title:

Epidemiology Training for
MOs

Mailing Address:

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Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh,
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ABSTRACT

The Danida supported Health & Family Welfare Project identified a need for training Block and District Medical Officers in Epidemiology. A one week training course was organized by the Preventive and Social Medicine Department of the G.R. Medical College, Gwalior. The total number of expected participants was around 75 (55 BMOs, 12 DHOs and 8 CMOs). Three courses were organized in consecutive months.

An analysis is prepared on:

- The benefits of the course
- The low level of attendance.

An attempt is made to analyse who is interested in Epidemiology. Recommendations are made on how to make Medical Officers interested in Epidemiology based on a survey among course participants and non-attenders.

Authors:

Dr. S.B. Rotti
Dr. M.B. Soudarssanane
Dr. Gautam Roy,
Dr. D.K. Srinivas

Title

Learner-oriented teaching of
Epidemiology

Institution

JIPMER

Mailing address

Dr. S.B. Rotti
JIPMER
Pondicherry, India.

ABSTRACT

Epidemiology is an important topic in the curriculum of medical undergraduates. The curriculum in Community Medicine was restructured at Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry in 1989. The revision included formulation of specific educational objectives and teaching methods which were learner oriented to ensure student participation. The training was integrated using problem solving exercises. This paper describes the experiences of teaching revised epidemiology curriculum for four years (1989-1992). It also describes the process of getting done some epidemiology studies by interested students as a part of this training. It highlights students' reactions for the topics taught.

Authors:

Dr. M.B. Soudarssanane,
 Dr. S.B. Rotti
 Dr. V. Santhosh Kumar
 Dr. Gautam Roy, Dr. D.K. Srinivas

Research by Medical undergraduates
 A new dimension to teach
 Epidemiology.

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. M.B. Soudarssanane
 JIPMER, Pondicherry.

ABSTRACT

As recommended by Bhore Committee and later stressed by the Medical Council of India, a start has been made at department of P & S M, JIPMER in encouraging and motivating undergraduates to take up research work voluntarily after the duty hours including holidays. Firstly, as an extension of theory classes on General Epidemiology for I Clinicals, they were encouraged to conduct case control studies for risk factor analysis with a view to stress the research methodology. Secondly, at a senior level, II Clinical students were guided to take up community based epidemiological studies both descriptive/cross-sectional and analytical; the stress was on "services oriented research" in addition to methodology. Thirdly, at the interns level, projects of a more difficult nature related to social factors in health and health administration were encouraged. Till date 44 students have successfully completed 19 projects viz. five by I clinicals (28 students), twelve by II clinicals (12 students) and two by interns (4 students). Response from students was very enthusiastic. They enjoyed the learning process, presented the findings to their peers and faculty invited from various departments and found the discussions following the presentations a 'pleasant experienced'. The details including feed back from all students are presented in this paper.

Authors:

Dr. Madhura, Dr. P. Kudesia,
Dr. M. Narayanappa

Title:

Regression analysis of deter-
minants of lactational
amenorrhoea

Institution:

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Mailing address:

Dr. Madhura,
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Dr. B.R.A.M.College,
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ABSTRACT

Regression analysis of duration of lactational amenorrhoea with different variables was studied (age, parity, and literacy status of mother; duration of total, partial and exclusive breast feeding). Data was collected during the survey among 300 women in Bangalore city (50 each of Bank employees, factory workers, telephone operators, school teachers and 100 housewives). Maximum correlation was found with increasing age of mother and lactational amenorrhoea ($r = 0.89$ and 0.82 for working women and housewives respectively). Positive correlations were found for duration of breast feeding and amenorrhoea, while literacy status of the mother was negatively related to the duration of lactational amenorrhoea.

Authors:

Dr. Das Acharya
Dr. R.S.P. Rao

Title

A study of acute respiratory
infection among underfives in
rural area of Tirthahalli
taluk (Shimoga district)

Institution

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Manipal.

Mailing address

Dr. Das Acharya
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ABSTRACT

A retrospective study of ARI among underfives was conducted in a rural area of Thirthahalli Taluk to assess the magnitude of the problem and study the modes of treatment. The study conducted in July 1991 was based on the previous fortnights recall by the mothers. The overall attack rate of ARI was 74 percent and it was high among female children cover 50% had ARI in the mild form. 10.9% had severe pneumonia. Majority of the cases were treated by Private Practitioners and Govt. agency. Antibiotics were frequently administered for the treatment of ARI. 42.2% of mild ARI also had antibiotics. No significant association was found between Vit. A prophylaxis and attack rate of ARI.

Authors:

Dr. A.S. Mohammad,
Dr. Dara S. Amar

Title

Reaching out - The poor,
powerless & pregnant an
epidemiological investigation

Institution

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Bangalore.

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Dr. A.S. Mohammad,
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Bangalore-560 034.

ABSTRACT

To meet the health and development needs of the largest and most vulnerable group of population i.e., mothers and children, the Government of India has started the World's largest and longest duration National Programme in 1975; with integrated early childhood services. The present study has been carried out to assess the effectiveness of this programme in the field of health activities in Dharwad district.

A static group comparison design was applied with a stratified systematic probability, proportional to size sampling procedure. The whole district of Dharwad was divided into ICDS and Non- ICDS blocks and an independent probability proportional to size sample was taken from each block.

Data on health parameters has been analysed in detail and results are discussed. Most of our findings on health parameters have been quite contrary to what has been reported in other studies. Various recommendations are made on the basis of these findings.

Authors:

Dr. R. Ranganathan

The role of Epidemiology in
health care.

Institution

Mailing address

Dr. R. Ranganathan

ABSTRACT

The uses (Role) of Epidemiology are ten:

1. Study of Epidemics
2. Study of Endemics
3. Individual diagnosis by signs and symptoms in the group identifying individual risks from group experience.
4. Community Diagnosis by a) General and special health surveys and b) Mobidity survey to get details of incidence, prevalence and mortality
5. Epidemiological triad seed-sower-soil to get complete clinical picture and identify syndromes.
6. Ecological triad: Physical, biological and Social factors in studying all other factors.
7. Historical Studies: a) Natural history - pre pathogenic and pathogenic b) Historical study in diseases debleting the Rise and fall of the disease.
8. Geographical studies: a) Rural and Urban Distribution b) National and International
9. Clues for cases
10. Epidemiological Technique research and report.

Authors:

Dr. Lt Col GS Saiprasad
Dr. Col AG Gokarn

Title

Identification and control
of errors of measurement in
Epidemiology.

Institution

AFMC, Pune.

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Classified Specialist
(PSM & Epidemiology)
Dept. of PSM,
AFMC, Pune.

ABSTRACT

Measurement is defined as assigning numerical values to persons, characteristics, responses, phenomena, events, objects, etc. in such a way as to present quantities of the same items. Measurement is an important part of a professional's daily routine, whether one is a clinician, an epidemiologist or a researcher in a any other branch of health sciences. Some amount of error is always associated with the process of any measurement, even if one attempts to make most perfect measurement. However, errors in the measurement of characteristics, phenomena, etc can lead to wrong estimates and conclusions. While it is not possible to completely eliminate the errors associated with any measurement, an appreciation of their character and magnitude, and a knowledge of the techniques of minimizing the errors can greatly improve the quality of the work, in any field. In this paper, various aspects of the process of measurement are outlined. The different types of errors of measurement and the ways of minimising the errors are discussed.

Authors:

Dr. Aravind K,
Dr. Abraham Joseph,

Title

Mortality patterns in a Rural
South Indian Population : A
five year prospective study

Institution

C.M.C. Vellore

Mailing address

Dr. Aravind K,
Dept. of Community Health,
C.M.C, Vellore.

ABSTRACT

Population based information on patterns of mortality are essential in assessing health needs of a community and in targeting health care resources. The community health and development (CHAD) programme of the Christian Medical College, Vellore established a health information system in 1982 in one community development block (Kaniyambadi, North Arcot Ambedkar district, Tamil nadu). All deaths are documented and subjected to verbal autopsy to ascertain the cause of death. Validation of mortality data thus obtained is also part of this system. The crude death rate is stable around 9 per 1000. 16.5% of all deaths take place in the less than 5 years age group. 50% of all deaths in the age group 15-30 years are due to un-natural causes. Information from the block is compared with national figures obtained from the sample registration system. Medical Colleges could play an important role in the compilation and validation of mortality data.

Authors:

Title

Dr. B. Prithvi Raj
Dr. G. Sreenath

An Epidemiological study of
deaths in Itikala village of
Andhra Pradesh.

Institution

Mailing address

Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Dr. B. Prithvi Raj
Asst. Prof.
Dept. of PSM
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

A team of doctors from specialities of Social and Preventive Medicine, Paediatrics, Medicine and Microbiology visited the village R.A. Itikala in Medak District of A.P. on 15th Aug. 1992 on receipt of information of 10 deaths within 43 days due to fever, last seven deaths occurred within a fortnight.

Retrospective history of illness was obtained in all cases of death. 50 sick persons on the day of investigation were examined by the Health Team. Wherever indicated, blood samples for vidal and blood slides for malarial parasites were taken and examined. Similar sick persons admitted in the District Head Quarters Hospital at Sangareddy were also examined. Fourteen out of sixteen (87.5%) blood samples were positive in high dilutions for *Salmonella* Typhi.

It was inferred that there was an epidemic of Enteric Fever, in the village.

All measures for control and spread of infection were undertaken. The study revealed the failure on the part of primary health care functionaries to identify the health problems of the village which could have probably avoided the preventable deaths.

Authors:

Dr. Dixit Sanjay
 Dr. A.K. Rawat
 Dr. A.K. Govila

An Epidemiological investigation
 report of deaths in children.

Institution

G.R. Medical College,
 Gwalior.

Mailing address

Dr. Dixit Sanjay
 Lecturer in PSM
 G.R. Medical College,
 Gwalior.

ABSTRACT

An epidemiological investigation of measles cases and deaths occurred at villages Khilai, Lardhah, Porana, Chuck of P.H.C. Vijaypur was carried out by team of Doctors from Medical College, Gwalior. A house to house survey was conducted in affected villages with the objective of finding out cause of illness/death and to suggest measures for prevention and control of outbreak. Total number of 8 deaths due to Measles were recorded in the above villages from 15-5-1992 to 31st May 1992. The information was collected and analysed. The cause of death and illness in majority of the children was due to Measles and its complications. The children in age group 6-15 years also suffered from Measles. The attack rate of measles ranges from 7.9-10% and case fatality rate from 3 to 18%. The reasons for the outbreak of the disease was accumulation of unprotected children in the locality. For the control of the outbreak immediate and long term measures have been suggested.

Authors:

Dr. A.P. Kulkarni,
Dr. M.G. Kamble

Institution:

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Title:

Evaluation of the effect of
training programme on the
knowledge of health workers

Mailing address:

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Dept. of P.S.M,
Govt. Medical College,
Aurangabad-431 001.

ABSTRACT

This study had following objectives. 1) Assessing the knowledge of trained workers about the Universal immunization programme (2) Identifying the areas of weaknesses in the knowledge of trained health workers and (3) Studying relationship, if any, of the retention of knowledge and some person characteristics. A total of 427 health workers in Aurangabad district were given a two days' training in two batches, one during 1986 and other during 1989. The training was given by trained Medical Officers and was task oriented modular training as per modules prepared under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). The assessment was done by serving a questionnaire of 100 marks in Marathi to the trainees on one single day in January 1991. The Questionnaire was based on knowledge and skill requirements for performing the tasks under UIP. The time given for answering was two hours.

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Author:

Dr. B.S. Garg

Title:

Risk approach in health care planning

Institute:

LLRM Medical College, Meerut

Mailing address:

Dr. B.S. Garg,
Associate Professor in P.S.M,
LLRM Medical College,
Meerut-250 004.

ABSTRACT

In Community Medicine, the knowledge of the number of cases existing at a given point or the number of new cases that develop in a given time interval is very important to determine priorities and to monitor and evaluate the various health programmes. In every population one can find communities, families and individuals whose chances of future diseases and early deaths are higher than those of others. It is important to identify these groups to learn about the unfavourable health outcome. By identifying the risk factors and high risk groups we can direct the time of health staff in providing priority service to these groups and can save these 60% time. In the present paper an attempt has been made to evolve a methodology to find out high risk groups in a given community using a scoring system based on odd's Ratio. We can delineate the population on high risk & low risk based on such scoring criteria, which once evolved can be used by the health workers.

Authors:

Dr. Sunder Lal

Title:

Learning management epidemiology through routine management information system

Institute:

Medical College, Rohtak

Mailing address:Dr. Sunder Lal,
Professor & Head,
Dept. of S.P.M,
Medical College & Hospital,
Rohtak-124 001.**ABSTRACT**

Teaching and learning of epidemiology can be enriched by use of live data situations. Management information system relies heavily on monthly monitoring reports for mid course correction and decision making. In our situation the monthly monitoring report have been extensively used for learning for management epidemiology. Various elements and components of the routine reports have been used in the form of short epidemiological, demographic, planning and management exercises. Thinking of epidemiology has been inculcated in the form of critical tribute and analysis of different approaches and strategies used in the health care delivery system, utilization of health services, coverage of population groups, especially the most vulnerable, discovering the gaps and filling up of these gaps within the recourse constraints. Routine reports provided useful data based for long term study of vital and essential events, measuring the impacts of service or programme by using built in impact indicators. These live data speak of performance of workers and institutions as also the elements of extent of the intersectoral coordination. Time and again the live data has been used to draw comparison with the state and national data. The concepts of feed epidemiology and different categories of Epidemiologists struggling to attain better health, gets built up through rich interactive discussion and that becomes the most important way of feed back to the health care system as a whole. Building further operational and action research project on the basis of routine reports becomes sound and easier, as the available information guides and facilities to a great extent. The present communication discusses the various facets of epidemiology which can be learned and acquired from the routine reports. In our experience thinking epidemiologically and acting socially has been the most rewarding exercise when the live situations were used.

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Author:

Dr. P.V. Kotecha,
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Institute:

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Title:

The role of computer
simulation in health
planning

Mailing address:

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Associate Professor,
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Baroda-390 001.

ABSTRACT

In the month of May 1992, a workshop on "Epidemiology and management" was conducted by Tata Institute of Social Science. A resource allocation exercise was part of the workshop where 20 Senior health managers in four different groups participated in allocating resource for health services in a defined area with a set of given epidemiological parameters. The resources allocated were then fed to a pre-designed computer programme to estimate the probable outcome. The findings thus obtained were given to the participants to reallocate the resources to improve the situation. The potentials and limitations of the computer simulations are discussed in the paper.

Authors:

Dr. A.S. Kulkarni, Dr. Rajesh Tiwari
 Dr. T.D. Bhakoria (P.G.)
 Dr. Sakalle

Title

Health management of
 sinhashta Ujjain 1992
 an Epidemiological view.

Institution

MGM. Medical College, Indore

Mailing address

Dr. A.S. Kulkarni
 Dept. of Community
 Medicine,
 MGM. Medical College
 Indore (M.P.).

ABSTRACT

The Department of Community Medicine, MGM. Medical College, Indore was made the nodal coordinating department for Sinhashta 1992 by the Government of M.P. The department participated in strategic health planning with the Divisional and District Health Authorities for Sinhashta 1992. In the Sinhashta Fare about 80 lakhs people visited. The health problems, epidemic control measures, epidemic forecasting, primary health care and prevention, emergency health services provision, stock and inventory schemes, disaster control measures, local health information system and health education were to be provided for a period of two months. i.e. April and May 1992. This paper deals with the comprehensive and specific measures to be taken up and acted upon for smooth health management functioning. An epidemiological approach was used in planning implementation and evaluation scientifically, resulting in epidemic free fare, involving a very large transient population.

Authors:

Dr. A.K. Aggarwal, Dr. A.S. Sekhon

Title

Economic Implications of
Post-polio paralysis-A
hospital based study.

Institution

COMCO, Patiala

Mailing address

Dr. A.K. Aggarwal
COMCO, Patiala
India.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Rajendra hospital and Saket hospital Patiala during the year Aug.1989 to July 1990, to determine the magnitude of the problem of polio in and around Patiala with special reference to immunisation status and traveling expenditure borne by the patients for getting treatment. Out of total of 310 cases, one limb was involved in 226(73'') cases and two or more limbs in 84(26'') cases. 169(55'') cases could walk without the help of any mechanical aid while 78(25'') cases required some aid. 60(19'') cases were unable to walk. 34(11''), 45(15'') and 231(75'') cases were fully, partially and non-immunised respectively. 77(25'') cases had travel a distance of more than 100 kms. Traveling expenditure was more than Rs. 60/- per visit per person in 58(19'') cases. Average number of visits were 12. Income of 222(72'') cases was Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500. Polio cases thus being great economic burden on families, require completely free physical and vocational rehabilitation.

Authors:

Dr. P. Davender Reddy,
Dr. G. Subramanyam
Dr. Brahmeswar Rao, B.V.N,

Title

Epidemiological aspects
of Insomnia - A preliminary
study of 650 adults

Institution

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Hyderabad.

Mailing address

Dr. P. Davender Reddy
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ABSTRACT

Insomnia being a common sleep problem a preliminary study was conducted on 650 adults (410 males and 240 females) of early and middle adulthood to know its prevalence in the community. All the adults were selected at random. Insomnia was detected in 32% of the adults screened. Its prevalence was not affected by age in the present study but it increased proportionately with the grade of the socio-economic class. Men are more often affected than women. Frequency of Insomnia was more in the unmarried, unemployed and in those with chronic ailments. Insomnia was found to be chronic in 13% is of short term in 31% and is transient in 56%. Professional help was sought by only 3% of the adults with Insomnia. An enquiry was also conducted to know as to how the individual manage with the condition. Guidelines for general management of Insomnia were narrated.

Authors:

Dr. Prakash B,
 Dr. M.V. Kulkarni,
 Dr. T.M. Shivaswamy

Title

A study on situation analysis of gastroenteritis cases in diarrhoeal diseases ward to Govt. Medical College, Mysore during the period Sept. 1991 to August 1992.

Institution

Govt. Medical College,
 Mysore.

Mailing address

Dr. Prakash B,
 P.G. Student,
 Dept. of Community Medicine,
 Govt. of Medical College,
 Mysore.

ABSTRACT

Incidence of diarrhoeal diseases has been a medical priority and an effort for universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitary means of excreta disposal have been undertaken by Govt. agencies for the reduction of morbidity and mortality by diarrhoeal diseases. With an objective of finding out the existing pattern, a study was undertaken to find out epidemiological interactions of cases admitted to diarrhoeal diseases ward attached to Govt. Medical College, Mysore during the period of 12 months. An effort is made to find out the seasonal variation, host factors in the disease, mode of common treatment modules and a feasible recommendation for an effective measures in its prevention.

Authors:

Dr. A.T. Kulkarni,
Dr. J. V. Dixit

Title

C.G.S - A new approach
towards health care

Institution

P.R.I.S.M.S, Loni

Mailing address

Dr. A.T. Kulkarni,
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ABSTRACT

Community geriatrics services a new approach towards the primary health care, must be emphasized in near future to achieve HFA by 2000 AD. At present we have more than 15 percent of total population more than 50 years. The life expectancy is at the increasing trend. There is a necessity to care of the old people to prevent them from getting addiction of alcohol and smoking. They are prone individuals for degenerative diseases of heart & lungs. At present there is increasing trend in this population towards mental problems. Health promotional measures, establishment of geriatric clinic at all periphery, socialization of old people is basically needed in our country. CGS programme should be priority based, affordable, accessible and acceptable to the rural community.

One should not forget we have to protect, promote and extend the oldage.

Authors:

Dr. R.C. Goyal, Dr. N.L. Sachdeva
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Expert visits to primary
health centres - A study
on cost accounting.

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. R.C. Goyal
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Parava Medical Trust
Loni(BK) Ahmednagar (M.S.).

ABSTRACT

This study was done in six primary health centres adopted by Parava Medical Trust Loni from 1989 to 1991. Details of expenditure was obtained from various records & estimates. Direct cost accounting of patients examined at P.H.C.'s and at PMT Loni were done.

Study shows only PMT's expenditure incurred on these patients. The total expenditure incurred by PMT in 853 visits amounted to Rs. 10,39,272 for 22,434 patients examined. A sum of Rs. 12,61,252.00 was incurred on indoor and Rs. 34,980.00 on outdoor patients.

Per capita PMT's expenditure was Rs. 46.33 at PHC, Rs. 1582.50 for indoor admission & Rs. 22.00 for outdoor patients at PMT's hospital. Other studies have revealed the expenditure far less than the present study. Such a high expenditure can be reduced by cost awareness among experts, community financing projects, proper selection for referral, motivation to utilize the services and up to date maintenance of records & reports.

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Authors:

Dr. Pawan Kumar,
Dr. R.S Phaneendra Rao,
Miss A. Sujatha

Title:

Computer Based Medical
Information System
for MCH services

Institute:

Kasturba Medical College,
Manipal.

Mailing Address:

Dr. Pawan Kumar
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ABSTRACT

Health information system is a combination of procedures and resources for collecting meaningful data, processing of data and communicating data to generate information that is valuable for planning and management of health care services and programmes. A good M.I.S. helps the health care planner/provided to take rational decisions.

The Department of Community Medicine at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal has developed computer based M.I.S. with a view - to monitor various health care activities in the rural field practice area; to take corrective measures; to draft action plan for the field workers; to generate monthly reports to review the performance and to carry out researches.

The process of developing the M.I.S. has been discussed in this paper.



Authors:

Dr. Veena C Rodrigues
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Community Financing of
Health care Activities

Institution

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ABSTRACT

Provision of health care services in our country remains largely the domain of the Govt. sector and the private sector. However, these two sectors alone have not been able to cater to the entire population especially that in the backward areas. At the grass root level also, the success of the village health guide scheme has been less than desired. Therefore, the NGO's have a role to play in bridging this gap between the "haves" and the "have nots". A community based self-financed health care programme was therefore launched in Tirthahalli - a backward taluk of Shimoga district, Karnataka, with financial assistance from the Ford foundation. Village level female health volunteers (Sanchalikas) were recruited to deliver primary health care activities. However, for any such programme to remain viable after the donor funds are withdrawn, it is imperative for the community to contribute towards the sustenance of the programme. A health expenditure study was therefore carried out to assess the morbidity pattern, the health seeking behaviour of the people and their ability and willingness to pay for medical care. The results of this study are discussed in the paper.

Authors:

Dr. R.N. Sahoo,
Dr. P. Raman Kutty

Title

Utilisation of Health services
by a rural community in Dakshina
Kannada District.

Institution

Kasturba Medical College,
Manipal.

Mailing address

Dr. P. Raman Kutty
Prof. of Community Medicine
KMC, Manipal - 576 119.

ABSTRACT

Six hundred households distributed in 8 villages in two taluks of Dakshina Kannada were studied. Eight hundred and twenty eight episodes of illness either present on the day of interview or the preceeding 90 days were recorded.

Of all the episodes 92.9 percent consulted a physician and taken treatment, 88.4 percent resorting to modern medicines. A very low level (25 percent) of utilization of Government agencies was noticed. Quality of service and geographical proximity were the major determinants in the choice of a particular facility.

High social class preferred private practitioners. In 69 percent of instances, payment towards direct cost was made in obtaining treatment. 90 percent of the mothers had availed ante-natal care services.

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Authors:

Dr. R.K.Baxi
Dr. M. Purohit,

Title:

Missed opportunity for immunization in children

Institution:

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Mailing address:

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ABSTRACT

Though it is well accepted that successful immunization can play a vital role in preventing morbidities/mortality related to vaccine preventable diseases, many opportunities of immunizing a child are missed. Following the WHO guidelines of the assessment of missed opportunity, the present study carried out in March 92, assess the magnitude of missed opportunities of immunization of children links it to the causes for the same at MCH clinic of Community Health Centre, Padra district of Baroda.

Authors:**Title**

Dr. R.K. Manohar
Dr. V.N.S. Tomar

Immunisation schedule against
measles ; Needs modification.

Institution**Mailing address**

S.M.A. Medical College

Dr. Ravindra Manohar
Asst. Professor
Dept. of PSM
S.M.S. Medical College
Jaipur.

ABSTRACT

Measles is a disease of paediatric priority in the developing countries. Its most susceptible age is three to five years, although measles may occur at any age, if there is no previous immunity. Infants below the age of six months escape infection because of maternal anti-bodies. By maternal antibodies only those infants are protected, whose mothers had suffered from measles infection at one or other time during their life time. Hence, there is a definite need for lowering the age of immunisation against measles in our country, even though in a considerable number of cases maternal antibody will suppress immune response. The present study is undertaken at the Isolation Hospital, Jaipur to study the number of children below nine months of age who suffered from measles, from the total cases admitted to the hospital during July, 1987 to June 1992. In our study also we have observed that during the study period significant number of measles cases admitted were below the age of 9 months.

Authors:

Dr. S.N. Wahab, Dr. M.S. Pawar
Dr. N.D. Vasudeo

Study of missed opportunities
for immunisation in children
attending paediatric OPD,

GMC,

Nagpur.

Institution

Govt. Medical College, Nagpur

Mailing address

Dr. S.N. Wahab
Govt. Medical College
Nagpur (Maharashtra).

ABSTRACT

By simple random sampling 523 children below the age of 24 months were studied, of these 205 (39.2%) were either fully immunised while remaining 318 (60.8%) were partially or not immunised. Of these 318 children, 19 (3.6%) had contraindications for immunisation on the day of visit to hospital, i.e. 8 (1.5%) had H/O of convulsion, hyperpyrexia, measles or critically ill & admitted to hospital. While in 11 (2.1%) children the interval between date of previous vaccine dose & present visit was less than one month. In remaining 299 (57.2%) children, 49 (9.4%) were advised immunisation by paediatricians & only 25 (4.8%) received immunisation. Thus the extent of missed opportunities for immunisation was 52.4%. 73 (25.6%) children had missed BCG vaccine, 31 (11.3%) measles vaccine, while 112 (40.9%) booster dose of OPV and DPT. Primary doses of OPV and DPT were missed in 3.6 to 13.1% children. The causes of missed opportunities for immunization in 250 (91.2%) children were related to paediatricians (not advised immunization, wrong ideas of contra-indications and different immunization schedules). In 18 (6.6%) children causes were related to immuno prophylaxis centre (BCG and Measles vaccines given twice a week only) and in 6 (2.2%) related to mothers (place of immunization not known, in hurry or felt illness was contra-indication). Acceptability for immunization, if it would have been offered on the day of visit was 89.8%.

Authors:

Dr. Patro B.K., Dr. B. Mohapatra
Dr. H. Mohapatra

Title

Universal Immunisation
Programme in Orissa-An
Coverage Evaluation.

Institution

Mailing address

Dr. Patro B.K,

ABSTRACT

A coverage evaluation survey was conducted in Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa during February-March 1991. Six blocks, 3 from each district were surveyed by cluster sampling method. Analysis of data collected showed that 16-25% of children in Cuttack and 25-30% children in Dhenkanal districts were fully immunized. None immunization was observed in 16-46% children in Cuttack district and 8-14% in Dhenkanal. Low percentage of full immunization amongst children was mainly due to low coverage by Measles and BCG. Irregular supply of BCG and Measles vaccine during the period 1989-90 was the reason for low coverage. Dropout rates for OPV were 19-34% in Cuttack and 15-21% in Dhenkanal district, values with respect to DPT were 19-36% in Cuttack and 16-21% in Dhenkanal. Most of the health workers engaged in the immunization programme did not have any training on UIP. and as such lacked understanding and motivation. Both children and pregnant women belonging to lower caste were found to be neglected in some villages by the health workers. This resulted in very low coverage. Repeated training of health worker and proper supervision by Medical Officers can improve the situation.

Authors:

Dr. T.S. Cheluvaraj,
Dr. M.V. Kulkarni,
Dr. G.N. Prabhakar,
Sri B.S. Srinivasan

Title

A study of the situation
analysis of ICDS project
(Mysore urban)

Institution

Govt. Medical College,
Mysore.

Mailing address

Dr. T.S. Cheluvaraj,
P.G. Student,
Dept. of P.S.M.,
Govt. Medical College,
Mysore.

ABSTRACT

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme started as health package services for safe motherhood and child survival, and has come through people's programme like 20 point programme and minimum needs programme. Mysore urban ICDS block started functioning in the year 1982 and has reached 10 years of its functioning showing a remarkable improvements among the beneficiaries. With a view to find out the existing pattern, a study of the situation analysis of this project was undertaken and all the 100 Anganwadies were visited and informations were collected on a structured proforma, concerned with Anganwadi worker, helper, buildings, logistics, reports, meetings, supervision, status of children, records and registers and supplies. Based on the observations of the situation analysis feasible suggestions have been made for better functioning of ICDS functionary.

Authors:

Title

Dr. S.B. Bansal, Dr. Govilla A.K.

Surveillance of UIP Diseases
in KRH.

Institution

Mailing address

G.R.M.C. Gwalior (M.P)

Dr. S.B. Bansal
G.R.M.C. Gwalior
(M.P.) India.

ABSTRACT

Study was conducted at Kamla Raja Hospital attached to G.R. Medical College, Gwalior from January 1990 to December 1991 in two phases before intervention and after intervention. Study was designed to find out existing surveillance system and to undertake intervention strategy for strengthening of surveillance of UIP. diseases. There was significant increase in reporting of cases of all diseases except Pertussis and Poliomyelitis after intervention phase. Vaccination status of all cases were available, which were not reported before, significant increase in reporting of outcome was seen after intervention phase.

Authors:

Dr. S.D. Dalvi, Dr. A.R. Magre,
 Dr. M.K. Doibale
 Dr. R.D. Muzumdar, Dr. N.E. Nimale

Title

A comparative study of four
 methods of field immuniza-
 tion in UIP at Aurangabad (MS)

Institution

Govt. Medical College,
 Aurangabad.

Mailing address

Dr. S.D. Dalvi
 Dept. of PSM
 Govt. Medical College
 Aurangabad (M.S.)-431 001.

ABSTRACT

To make a meaningful impact on the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases in urban slums and rural areas, field based mass immunization is the only alternative approach.

One of the zones of Municipal Corporation of Aurangabad was selected and divided to study four different methods of field immunization during 17-3-87 to 16-3-88. Methods were evaluated by coverage for fully immunized infants and dropouts.

In method A, survey and immunization was done on alternate days while in method B, same was undertaken on the same day. In method C immunization card was handed over to the parents with a request to attend immunization clinic on specific day, while in method D only health education was imparted.

Methods A and B were found to be satisfactory methods as compared to methods C and D. Based upon the immunization coverage rates and dropout rates.

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Authors:

Dr. G. Nagaiah,
Dr. G. Breenath

Title

Internationa Review of
Immunization - A focus on the
prevalence of poliomyelities

Institution

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Hyderabad, A.P

Mailing address

Dr. G. Nagaiah,
Asst. Professor of S.P.M
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad, A.P.

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

This scientific paper deals with the coverage of children with Oral Polio vaccine, its efficiency and the prevalence of post-poliomyelitis paralysis cases in this district.

Materials and Methods:

By using WHO's 30 cluster sampling technique survey was conducted in rural and tribal areas of Amravathi district. History of acute febrile illness and abrupt onset of weakness or paralysis of the legs was the main criteria for the diagnosis of polio cases. Each cluster survey covered 334 underfive children.

Observations:

A total of 12,457 house holds were surveyed to get 10,571 children out of which 7 had post-polio residual paralysis. The prevalence was estimated to be 0.83 per 1000 underfives.

The coverage with oral polio 3 doses was estimated to be 92.38% and the vaccine efficiency was found to be 89%

Authors:

Dr. M.K. Sudarshan,
Dr. M. Sunder,
Dr. N. Girish,
Dr. S. Narendra,
Dr. Neela G. Patel

An evaluation of cold chain
for vaccines in Bangalore
city

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. M.K. Sudarshan
Dept. of Community Medicine
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ABSTRACT

The cold chain constitutes the vital lifeline for ensuring safe transport of vaccines in potent conditions and this assumes great importance in the light of achieving universal immunization. In Bangalore city over 70 percent (except BCG) of child immunizations are given by private medical practitioners. Hence, for the present study 60 private medical practitioners, 10 nursing homes, 10 Corporation maternity homes, 60 chemists and druggists and 4 others were randomly chosen. They were studied for training status, adequacy of monitoring of cold chain facility, vaccines supply logistics and evaluation of potency of OPV samples. Overall, the cold chain was found to be not satisfactory in the private sector.

Authors:

Dr. M. Gopala Gowda,
Dr. M.V. Kulkarni,
Dr. T.M. Shivaswamy,
Sri B.S. Srinivasan,

Title

Study of immunization status
in Mysore urban ICDS project

Institution

Govt. Medical College,
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Dept. of P.S.M,
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ABSTRACT

Govt. of India with State Govt. and UNICEF is making its total list in immunization programme under UIP to prevent vaccine preventable diseases, responsible for major portion of mortality and disability in the paediatric age group. Various studies conducted under baseline survey, annual survey and UIP survey have been found useful as indicators of the success of the implemented programme, so also for necessary suggestions for required modification in the programme in overcoming bottlenecks. From time to time various ICDS studies and UIP studies have indicated immunization coverage as impact of UIP programme in Mysore urban area. With a view to obtain current status of immunization, a study was undertaken in Mysore urban ICDS project. From observations made, it is aimed to depict the situation and also bottleneck in implementing the programme. Suggestions have been made to influence the success of immunization.

Authors:

Dr. N.A. Razvi, Dr. P.G. Deotale
Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar
Dr. Arun Hume,
Dr. Smt. K.H. Shergaonkar

Title

Nutritional status of rural
school children.

Institution

Govt. Medical College

Mailing address

Dr. N.A. Razvi
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Govt. Medical College
Nanded.

ABSTRACT

A total of 258 rural Children in the age group of 5 to 15 years were assessed for nutritional status. A total of 29.4% children were lighter and 11.2% were shorter when compared with NCHS Standards. 31.7% of children had conjunctival Xerosis followed by bitot spots (9.3%).

Authors:

Title

Dr. M.R. Songra, Dr. P.L. Bansal
Dr. B.C. Gupta

An outbreak of epidemic dropsy

Institution

Mailing address

SMS Medical College

Dr. M.R. Soangra
Professor of Community
Medicine & Purser
SMS Medical College & Hospital
Jaipur.

ABSTRACT

An out-break of Epidemic Dropsy at village Chomu situated in the 50 km. West of Jaipur was studied. Total number of 176 cases comprising of 102 (57.95%) males and 74 (42.04%) females with maximum number of cases 92 (52.27%) in the age group of 16-30 were affected with manifestations of epidemic dropsy. All the affected persons were from low socio-economic group residing in localities where the retail shop-keepers sold adulterated mustard oil.

Authors:

Dr. Sunderlal

Title

Learning management and
epidemiology through routine
management information system.

Mailing address

Institution

Medical College

Dr. Sunderlal
Prof. & Head of Dept. of PSM
Medical College, Rohtak-123 001.

ABSTRACT

Teaching and Learning of Epidemiology can be enriched by use of live data field situations. Management information system relies heavily on monthly monitoring reports for mid-course correcting and decision making. In our situation the monthly monitoring reports have been extensively used for learning of management and epidemiology. Various elements and components of the routine reports have been used in the form of short epidemiological, demographic, planning and management exercises. The thinking of epidemiology has been inculcated in the form of critical review and analysis of different approaches and strategies used in the health services, coverage of population groups especially the most vulnerable, discovering the gaps and filling up of these gaps with in the resource constraints. Routine reports provided useful and wonderful data base for long term study of vital and essential events, measuring the impact of service or programme by using built in impact indicators. These live data speak of performance of workers and institutions as also the element of extent of intersectoral coordination.

Authors:

Dr. (Mrs) Saroj Mathur,
Dr. Asha Jagtap

Title:

Breast feeding and weaning
practices

Institution:

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Bombay

Mailing address:

Dr. (Mrs) Saroj Mathur,
Shiva E-Numh,
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Worli, Bombay-400 018.

ABSTRACT

Breast feeding the infant is an age-old traditional practice in India. Breast feeding is perhaps responsible for checking many infant deaths, in the background of extreme poverty and the sub-human conditions where some of the slum-dwellers live. As opposed to this, the weaning foods are introduced very late, reversing the advantage gained by breast feeding.

Thus there is a need for creating awareness for healthy breast feeding and weaning practices among mothers. Identifying this need, a survey was conducted in a slum in Bombay among 25,000 population to study the existing practices. All mothers having a child upto two years of age whether breast feeding currently or not were included in the study. The results were analysed and based on that, an awareness programme was designed.

Authors:

Dr. P. Kudesia, Dr. Chaturvedi
Dr. Achar, Dr. Aiyanna

Study of impact of breast
feeding patterns on morbidity

Institution

Mailing address

Dr. B.R.AMC

Dr. P. Kudesia
Dr. B.R. AMC
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ABSTRACT

One of the greatest advantage of breast feeding is that it provides a degree of immunity from infection. In this survey an attempt was made to find out the morbidity pattern among 121 children aged three to twenty-four months living in semi-urban areas; and whether their current feeding pattern had any influence on the same. Children upto one year of age suffered from a total of 256 spells of illness (gastrointestinal, respiratory and skin infections) while those more than one year had a total of 321 spells. The number of spells per 100 children months was least amongst children upto one year of age on breast feeds alone (7.69). Exclusive breast feeding was found to offer maximum protection against developing a gastrointestinal or respiratory infection ($p_{0.001}$) when compared to partial breast feeding and no breast feeding.

Authors:

Dr. Pushpa Gupta
Dr. Sarah Rao
Dr. C.S. Chuttani
Dr. V. Trika

Title

Nutritional Profile of
rural girls aged less
than 6 years in Mehrauli
block of Delhi

Institution

G.T.B. Hospital, Shahadara

Mailing address

Dr. Pushpa Gupta,
University College of
Medical Sciences and
G.T.B Hospital, Shahadara
Delhi-110 095

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in rural area of Delhi in order to assess the nutritional status of girls aged less than 6 years. A total of 4324 children were surveyed in the Mehrauli block of 100 villages of Delhi. Informations for boys was also collected to compare with the girls on a predesigned proforma regarding their age, mother educational status, number of children and duration of breast feeding. Each of these children were weighed and their MAC were also taken. The data revealed that out 1734 total infants, a significantly more girls (58.76%) were malnourished as compared to only 36.25% of boys. Out of 1989 in the age of 1-3 years 52.85% of girls were malnourished as compared to 45.62%. In the 4-6 years group 31.6% of girls showed malnutrition to 21.9% of boys. The education of the mother had an impact of better nutrition in children.

Dr. R. Chandra
Dr. V.K. Srivastava

A study of foetal abnormalities
and other consequences due to
iodine deficiency.

Institution

Mailing address

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Lucknow.

Dr. R. Chandra
Upgraded Dept. of PSM
K.G. Medical College
Lucknow, U.P, India.

ABSTRACT

The recent investigations have demonstrated conclusively that deficiency of iodine in human body not only lead to endemic goitre and cretinism, but to a large number of disorders starting from intrauterine stage of human life to the adult age. The present study was carried out to find out the spectrum of iodine deficiency disorders in a known endemic district of Uttar Pradesh. It was found that not only endemic goitre and endemic cretinism were significantly higher in the study area but incidence of abortions, still births, neonatal deaths and infant deaths were also significantly higher as compared to control area. The details of the study design and findings will be discussed.

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Authors:

Title

Dr. V.K. Srivastava
Dr. R. Chandra

Goitre Control Programme and its
impact in Hills of Uttar Pradesh.

Institution

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Dr. V.K. Srivastava
Upgraded Dept. of PSM
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ABSTRACT

The hills of Uttar Pradesh specially the districts of Almora and Pithoragarh were found endemic for goitre way back in the year 1930 with a prevalence of visible goitre being 40 percent. In the year 1966, a ban on the sale of non-iodised salt was imposed in these districts under the National Goitre Control Programme. However, no efforts were made to assess the impact of the programme till recently when a repeat survey was carried out in these districts during 1990-91 using standard guidelines as suggested by Government of India. The prevalence of goitre has come down from 40% to 7.6% in Almora and 6.4% in Pithoragarh district clearly showing the impact of the programme.

Authors:

Dr. M.V. Sagar,
Dr. P. Raman Kutty

A study on malnutrition among
underfives in a rural area

Institution

Kasturba Medical College,
Mangalore.

Mailing address

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study of 632 pre-school children done in a rural field practice area of a teaching hospital. The percent of children malnourished according to weight per age, height per age and weight per height were 46%, 45% and 18% respectively. Mean height and weight were more compared to other studies but less when compared to well to do children of Hyderabad. Malnutrition was more among the children of lower socio-economic status, children of unskilled labourer and illiterate parents. Other factors found to be significance were nature of job of mother, level of literacy of parents, religion and caste, family size.

Strengthening of public distribution system, better coverage of 1-3 year group children under ICDS service, nutrition education regarding low cost supplementary weaning foods, discouraging the mother about commercial weaning foods and introduction of growth monitoring scheme through health worker female in rural areas can combat the problem of malnutrition in rural areas.

Author:

Dr. A.S. Wantamutte,

Institution:

J.N. Medical College

Title:

Infant feeding practice in
village

Mailing address:

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Professor in Community Medicine
J.N. Medical College,
Belgaum-590 010.

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the village Belgundi which is a part of the field practice area of J.N. Medical College, Belgaum. The study revealed that out of 159 mothers interviewed 65.4% were illiterates and 34.6% were literates. Only 26.4% mothers fed colostrum and 73.6% did not. 80.5% mothers give sugar water as first feed. Only 22.6% of mothers breast fed their children upto one year. 66.7% of mothers used Buffalo's milk and 15.7% mothers used cows' milk for artificial feeding. 53.4% of mothers started weaning between 1-2 years of age. These were the salient features of study.

Authors:

Dr. Kiran Goswami
Mr. A.Suryawanshi
Dr. J.S. Mathur, Dr. N.K. Tyagi

Title

Knowledge of female health workers regarding maternal and child health.

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. Kiran Goswami
13-Buda Nivas
KHS Campus
Sevagram - Wardha - 442 102.

ABSTRACT

Thirty Female Health Workers working in and around MGIMS Sevagram were personally interviewed using a semistructured schedule regarding knowledge of various Maternal and Child Health activities. Study group was aged between 27 to 52 years and had been in service for last 5 to 25 years. It was observed that while all the workers identified pregnant and lactating mothers, target couples and infants as their beneficiaries, school-children and other married women were each enlisted by only 10% of workers. Immunisation, oral rehydration, infant feeding and weaning, family-welfare activities and follow-up were adequately known to all the workers but their knowledge about growth monitoring, nutrition education, deworming and referral of high risk beneficiaries left much more scope for improvement.

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Authors:

Dr. A.R. Wanjpe, Dr. Akarte

Title

KAP Study of Barbers regarding
AIDS Transmission

Institution

Mailing address

ABSTRACT

AIDS will be a major health problem by the year 2000 A.D. One of the route of its transmission is through blood. The awareness among saloon workers who work as Barbers about the risk of transmission of AIDS by using common razors and other instruments, has to be increased. Considering large number of people having possibility of such a contact with HIV infected blood due to use of common razors, the study was planned to assess KAP regarding transmission of HIV infection related to practices in Saloon. Only Saloons in urban area for males are included. The KAP of customers was not a part of this study.

Dr. A.K. Bansal

Impact of training on the skill
and knowledge of anganwadi work
ers.

Institution

JNM Medical College, Raipur

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Dr. A.K. Bansal
Lecturer, Pt. JNM Medical College
Raipur (M.P.).

ABSTRACT

An assessment of impact of three months training on the skill and knowledge of Anganwadi workers was carried out at Anganwadi Training Centre, Mana Camp, Dist. Raipur(M.P). On completion of the training, a statistically significant improvement in the skill and knowledge have been noted. It is interesting to note that tribal Anganwadi workers are equally receptive as their counterparts from tribal areas. Married Anganwadi workers have shown an upperhand in learning than unmarried while age has no significant influence on learning. It is also noted that Anganwadi workers with higher formal education did better on completion of the training.

Authors:

Dr. G. Subramanyam,

TitleHealth protective knowledge
in medical personnel**Institution**Gandhi Medical College,
Hyderabad**Mailing address**Dr. G. Subramanyam,
Professor of Community
Medicine, Gandhi Medical
College, Hyderabad.**ABSTRACT**

A random study was conducted among 410 medical personnel by interview technique to assess the gaps in the application of health protective knowledge in relation to personal and family health. Analysis revealed gross deficiencies in the application of this knowledge as 92% of the doctors are not wearing helmet, 82% have not taken booster dose of T.T for over decade, 88.3% did not take hepatitis B vaccine despite the fact that there is established carcinogenic connection to the liver, 82% have not ensured the potability of water, 47.8% don't do any exercise, 61.8% said that they had overweight and 52.9% did not make any dietary assessment in terms of optimum daily intake. Further 23.5% gave family history of diabetes and hypertension and 20.5% did not bother to get themselves investigated for the above conditions, 17.6% have not reviewed their visual acuity. Enquiry also revealed that 61.8% did not have any hobbies and 11% said that they keep pets for relaxation, 29.4% are alcoholics and 8.8% are smokers, 23.5% accepted that their children do not have the expected weight standards.

Authors:

Dr. H.S. Chohan, Dr. R.K.D. Goyal
Dr. Devinder Kaur

Evaluation of continuing education training course for Medical officers as per guide lines of ministry of health & F.W; Govt. of India module.

Institution

Health & Family Welfare
Training Centre, Amritsar.

Mailing address

Dr. H.S. Chohan,
Epidemiologist,
Health & F.W Training Centre,
Taylor Road, Amritsar, Punjab.

ABSTRACT

Amritsar is imparting training to the inservice medical officers from 7 out of 14 districts of Punjab state. The training pattern is based on the guidelines given in the module for continuing education of medical officers, for primary health care, Ministry of Health and F.W; Govt. of India. 244 medical officers underwent training in this institute since January 1990 to September 1992. The training components pertain to the field of : Primary health care, health management, IEC, MCH & FW programme, National health programmes, training in medicolegal problems, development in management of health problems and emergencies, vital statistics, MPW scheme, communicable diseases, environmental health etc. The data was collected on a pretested proforma, designed for this purpose as "pre-evaluation and post-evaluation" tests. The result has been analysed and suggestions for the improvement in the training have been made.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Ajay Gaur,
Dr. Sanjay Dixit
Dr. P.G. Mahajan

KAP study of private practitioners
regarding use of Drugs in
children.

Institution

Mailing address

G.R. Medical College,
Gwalior (MP).

Dr. Ajay Gaur
Research Assc. & Paediatrician
G.R. Medical College
Gwalior (MP).

ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude, practice, and rationale of private practitioners regarding commonly used drugs in paediatric age group.

Two hundred private practitioners from all systems of medicine viz. Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Yunani, R.M.P's from Gwalior township were selected for this study. Data analysis revealed that all prescribed antibiotics freely and more than 70% considered antibiotics as antipyretics. 82% considered injections superior than oral routes. Allopathic medicines were prescribed and dispensed by 87% practitioners of systems other than allopathy. Only 8% of practitioners calculated paediatric drug dosage according to body weight, rest of 92% calculated as Quarter, one third or half of the adult doses. 55% admitted use of contraindicated drug (Viz. Loperamide, Streptomycin-chloramphenicol combination, Norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin) in Paediatric population. 58% consider steroids as 'WONDER DRUG' and use in each and every prescription. Nearly 60% gave immunization to beneficiaries but the percentage of B.C.G. alone is very less (4.5%).

96% prescribe or dispense 'Tonics' on request of the patients. Only 8% of private practitioners take care of Nutrition part along with the disease and advise on diet for children.

Dr. Jagbir Singh Mallik,

An indepth study regarding
AIDS awareness

Institution

Medical College, Rohtak

Mailing address

Dr. Jagbir Singh Mallik,
Reader in S.P.M,
Medical College,
Rohtak, Haryana.

ABSTRACT

Sixty eight medical graduates and 108 health paramedical personnel were interviewed regarding AIDS awareness. 94.12% medical graduates were aware about HIV as cause of AIDS whereas only 64.70% health personnel had only heard or read about AIDS, transmission of AIDS through needles/syringes was known to 35.29% medical graduates and 21.17% health workers. Awareness regarding sexual transmission and blood transmission was higher among medical graduates. 11 (10.18%) health workers had no knowledge about AIDS. AIDS and its communicability, signs and symptoms, protection, treatment etc. were known to medical graduates but most of the health workers did not know these. 70.58% medical graduates and 41.67% health personnel were using separate syringes during immunization activities. 85.29% medical graduates and only 27.06% health workers considered AIDS as a health problem. Present study point out that even medical graduates lack knoweldge about transmission of AIDS via needles. However, AIDS awareness among health workers was poor. Since health workers can play important role in educating community there is need to increase their knowledge regarding AIDS through IEC activities.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Patnaik,
Dr. V.V. Gopichand,
Dr. Simmi Oberoi

Preventive aspects and
Anatomy in sex education

Institution

Mailing address

C.M.C. Chandigarh and
C.H.C. Bhavanipur

Dr. Patnaik,
C.M.C. Chandigarh

ABSTRACT

5,000 Blood donors were interviewed to assess the awareness regarding sex hygiene and modes of transmission of diseases. AIDS, hepatitis B and syphilis are amongst both the transfusion transmitted and sexually transmitted diseases; both modes effectively preventable by inculcating greater awareness, achievable by re-orientating the concept of sex education to school children, teaching preventive aspects linked to basic anatomical facts. The awareness amongst both male and females donors regarding sex hygiene and modes of transmission of diseases, showed ascent in graded manner along the ladder of educational status (e.g., sex hygiene in male - illiterate - 16.71% and in graduates and above - 93.15%, among females 19.73% and 93.10%; modes of transmission of diseases - illiterate male 3.08% and female 1.31% to higher educated male 78.75% and female 63.79% respectively; with gradual ascent in intermediate groups). The statistical analysis of proportions showed significance in higher educational status groups highlighting the role of education in attaining better health status. The scales tilt in favour of re-orientating the sex education of school children to understand and participate in the prevention of the diseases which were discussed.

Authors:

Mr. V. Kameshwar Rao
Dr. B. Prithviraj

Title

Awareness of vaccine preventable
Diseases in urban slums of
Hyderabad city.

Institution

Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad.

Mailing address

Mr. V. Kameshwar Rao
Lecturer in Hlth. Edu.
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

A study was undertaken in the Urban ICDS slums of Old Hyderabad City by adopting 30 cluster sampling technique. A pre-tested interview schedule was used for collection of data. The results were analysed and salient observation were recorded.

Majority of the house-hold women had awareness regarding Poliomyelitis (73.13%) followed by measles, tetanus and tuberculosis. Only 45.09% of house-holds had knowledge about Diphtheria.

The source of information about the vaccine preventable diseases was mostly rendered by the Health Staff (50%). The role of newspapers/Posters and volunteers in providing knowledge regarding vaccine preventable diseases was only marginal. They were not much exposed to electronic media as Community sets were not functioning properly.

A few guidelines were given to the study group population to equip themselves with the knowledge of 6 killer diseases for ensuring successful immunisation coverage.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Shalini Chandrashekar,
 Ms Martha Ewing
 Dr. B.K. Chakladar
 Dr. R.S.P. Rao

Developing educational
 materials on infant feeding:
 An experience in Karnataka

Institution

Mailing address

Kasturba Medical College,
 Manipal.

Dr. Shalini Chandrashekar,
 Assistant Professor,
 Dept. of Community Medicine,
 Kasturba Medical College,
 Manipal-576 119. Karnataka.

ABSTRACT

In 1990, Kasturba Medical College (KMC), Manipal, Nestle and International Medical Services for Health (INMED) joined in partnership to develop new educational materials for dissemination of knowledge throughout the local communities. An initial draft of the booklet was drawn up and photographs were taken to illustrate the various messages. Each illustration and each message was pretested on a one-to-one basis with a minimum of 10 women from the target population. Based on the responses of the women, the photographs and illustrations were redone so that they portrayed the culture of the area more accurately.

Focus group discussions were held to ensure the relevance and practicality of the booklet's text. These focus groups which consisted of 6-12 women discussed various aspects of infant feeding with the coordinator. The findings from these discussion contributed substantially to the content of the booklet.

As a result of pretesting and focus group discussions, issues regarding infant feeding were addressed in a relevant and practical way. Working with our target audience at each step of the materials development process has resulted in the development of educational material that will meet the needs of those for whom it is intended.

Authors:

Dr. Prakash Bhatlawande
 Dr. Raju Jotkar,
 Dr. Shashikant Umarane

Health care to industrial
 employees of manugraph
 kolhapur

Institution

Directorate of Health Services,
 Kolhapur.
 ices,

Mailing address

Dr. Prakash V. Bhatlawande,
 Director of Health Serv-
 ices,
 Kolhapur Circle, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

Industrial employees being a vital group of people determining the economic health of a nation deserve a personalised health care comprehensive enough to encompass disease preventive, health promotive, curative and rehabilitative services because of their endeavour to promote the economy of the country and are of at risk from the working environment as compared to the general population.

The industrial employees from Kolhapur were contacted hitherto for either detection of leprosy or tuberculosis. There is no comprehensive occupational health service in Kolhapur. It was decided to deliver comprehensive health care with available governmental resources so as to improve employees' health status, to detect asymptomatic illnesses and to attempt for improvement in behaviour related to health.

740 (57%) employees were examined in phases. All examinees were males. 68% examinees were married. Spouse of only 1% examinee were working. Mean age of examinees was 32 years. 16.6% married examinees had married before the age of 21 years. 22% wives of married examinees were below 18 years of age at the time of marriage. However only 1% of them had given birth to their 1st child before 20 years of age. 51% married examinees were practicing contraception. Common morbidities found were anaemia (12%), hypertension (3%), colour blindness (2%), refractive error (4%), diabetes, obesity and cataract.

141.

Authors:

Title

Dr. P.G. Deotale

Dr. M.B. Khamgaonkar, Dr. S.A. Khan

Injuries at work sustained
by foundrymen.

Institution

Mailing address

Govt. Medical College

Dr. P.G. Deotale
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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in 170 iron & steel foundry workers with the aim of studying extent & severity of injuries amongst them. It was noted that 58.2% sustained minor injuries. The workers of steel foundry contributed more for minor injuries as compared to iron foundry. The rate of injury is 0.76 per individual worker in both foundries taken together. The maximum injury occurred on superior extremity & chest (58.46%). The most commonly found injuries were multiple cuts (32.45%), major burns (29.03%) & Fracture of long bones (16.03%).

Authors:

Dr. (Mrs.) N.P. Pai
Dr. Shobhana Kunkolienkar

Title

Study of occupational hazards in workers of diamond polishing industries at shivaji nagar slums, Bombay.

Institution

T.N. Medical College

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Dr. (Mrs.) N.P. Pai
Professor & Head
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T.N. Medical College
Bombay.

ABSTRACT

The study of 107 workers in Diamond Polishing Industries with 107 people as controlled was undertaken in Shivaji Nagar Slums to study the health hazards of this occupation. The observations were as follows:

- 1) 80 percent of the workers are belonging to the migrant population.
- 2) Illiteracy rate was 21.5 percent.
- 3) The average monthly income was in the range of Rs. 500-1000 in 72.89 percent cases.
- 4) Visual strains was present in 42.88 percent of the study group and 11.44 percent in the control group.
- 5) Chronic conjunctivitis was 20 percent in the study group and nil in the control group.
- 6) 22.87 percent in the study group had myopia whereas only 2.87 percent had myopia in the control group.
- 7) 35.09 percent of the workers had eye problems in the study group whereas 5.85 percent in the control group.
- 8) Musculoskeletal problems were seen in 11.7 percent of the study group whereas it was 6.43 percent in the control group
- 9) Respiratory problems were more in the control group.

Authors:

Title

Dr. N.S. Rangegowda
Dr. M.K. Vasundhara

A study of risk perception of
hazards by asphalt workers in
Bangalore city.

Institution

Mailing address

Bangalore Medical College

Dr. N.S. Rangegowda
Post-graduate student in MD (PSM)
Bangalore Medical College.

ABSTRACT

97 Asphalt workers working in Bangalore City Corporation area were studied in order to elicit their perception of risk regarding their occupation and illness if any they suffered during last one year. It was observed that majority of them were young (mean age 28.81 years SD+ 4.16 years) and most of them were from Tamil Nadu. Majority of asphalt workers were illiterate and had low income. 48.45% of workers were ignorant regarding risks associated with their occupation. Commonest symptoms encountered were cold and cough (38.14%), skin disorders (30.93%), pain abdomen (20.62%) and vague symptoms (44%). Majority (70.1%) had not been provided with any security measures.

Authors:

Title

Dr. Prakash Bhatia

Health hazards due to industrial pollution - A preliminary study in an industrial belt of Andhra Pradesh.

Institution

Mailing address

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Hyderabad.

Dr. Prakash Bhatia
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Gandhi Medical College
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ABSTRACT

Serious environment Health problems some visible and some invisible are occurring due to unplanned industrial growth. The present study was conducted in Patancheru, an Industrial Belt in Andhra Pradesh located about 30 km from Hyderabad. The study was conducted in the last quarter of 1991. The study population was 8500 out of 22500 residing in 12 villages. A total of 30 (10%) industries which included chemical, paper, pharmaceutical, pesticide industries were studied. The study revealed that effluents were being indiscriminately disposed off either in open land or in nearby rivulet there by seemingly causing health hazards to the workers and the community in that area. The study revealed that only one (3.3%) industry among 30 had its own effluent treatment plant while another nine (30%) factories were discharging the effluent through tankers to effluent treatment plant located about 20 kms away.

The study revealed a morbidity pattern which was not of much significance. It was observed that 1.8% suffered from respiratory disease (including bronchial asthma), 1.6% from pyoderma. Malignancies were observed in about 1% of the study population. Arthritis, peripheral neuritis accounted for about 1.5% each. There was history of repeated abortions in six women which could not be correlated with the industrial pollution. The study focused on the need for more effluent treatment plants and long term studies are needed to study the effects of these effluents on the health of industrial workers and the community.

Authors:

Title

Dr. H.S. Ratti
Dr. M.K. Ghosh

Health status of working children
in an Urban Community of Pune.

Institution

Mailing address

Station Health Organisation
Namkum, Ranchi.

Dr. Major H.S. Ratti
Station Health Organisation
Namkum, Ranchi
Bihar - 834 010.

ABSTRACT

Child Labour is rampant all over India and it emerges from the socio economic conditions prevailing in the country. Its incidence in the organised sector is under reported while in unorganised sector it remains an estimate only. Planning Commission in 1990 estimated that 116 million children in the age group of 5-14 years are engaged in work.

The working child is exposed to unhealthy environment mental and physical stress due to long working hours and often inhuman conditions. He is denied educational, recreational and health opportunities. In the present study of 351 children aged 5-14 years, 11.2% (42) were working in the unorganised sector- 17.76% among boys and 4.54% among girls were working. Health status of these 42 children were studied.

11.9% were graded normal, 42.85% and 14.28% were in grade 1 and 3 of malnutrition respectively. 61.9% of working children had some form of disease, skin diseases (53.84%) followed by nutritional deficiency states (20.92%) were most common.

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Authors

Dr. G. Sreenath

Title

A study of health status of
rural population attributed
to industrial pollutions

Institution

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Mailing address

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ABSTRACT

This is the cross sectional study of the health status of people of villages attached to a rural health centre, patancheru, who have complained about industrial affluent polluting their natural water sources and depriving them of their livelihood and affecting the health of the population, (14 villages).

Based upon interview and physical examination of 8227 subjects in a total population of 22522, it was found that the 10 % had morbidity ranging from minor ailments to malignancies (only 5 cases). The mortality pattern in the past one year for the total population prior to survey period in population i.e. 22,552 was ascertained by recall and village records. But there was no unusual increase. It was a total of 130 giving a crude death rate of 7/1000. The study has limitations as the control survey in non affected villages could not be undertaken.

The health consequences can not be linked to pollution. However pollution itself is a concern. The industry has to treat all effluents before discharge. The health services and health surveillance system needs improvement and it has been taken care of by rural health centre.

Authors

Dr. G. Kistraiiah
 Dr. B. Prithvi Raj
 Mr. Syed Taqueuddin
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Title

A study of family health care and utilisation of the IR services in beedi workers of Mahabobnagar district.

Institution

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Mailing address

Dr. G. Kistraiiah,
 P.G student,
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ABSTRACT

Objectives :

1. To understand the health status of beedi workers and their family .
2. To identify the common sickness and any occupational related sicknesses.
3. To suggest means and ways to improve the health care and services.
4. To identify the accessibility and extent of utilisation of existing health care services provided to them .

The beedi workers of 100 rural families working in cottage type of industries are studied to determine their health status to Kothakota (Mandal) and Athmakur (Mandal) and China Chintakunta(Mandal) of Mahaboobnagar district. Among them 50 families of beedi workers are covered by the health services of the beedi workers dispensary and 50 families did not have that benefit.

They are examined clinically and obtained their social and economic status and extent of utilisation of health services provided to them.

The family welfare status of individual couples and the extent of immunisation of their children are studied. Necessary recommendations are made to motivate them for better utilisation of the existing services.

Authors

Mrs. Y. Shreemathi

Title

Variations in infant
mortality and the associated
factors

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ABSTRACT

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was found varying between 28 to 123 / 1000 live births in different states of India. The trend of IMR in India is one of very slow decline. The percentage below poverty line, Birth Rate and Male and Female literacy rates were found well correlated with variations in IMR. Results of analysis of data done for Indian states are provided in this paper. To reduce IMR, the major improvements needed are the improvements in the female and male literacy rates and health facilities. Since female literacy rate is well correlated with per capital expenditure on family welfare, percentage below poverty line and birth rate, improvements in literacy rate reduces birth rate and percentage population below poverty line leading to low IMR.

Authors

Dr. S.B. Thakre
Dr. S.P. Mooley

Title

Effect of teeth cleaning
material on orodental
health .

Institution

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Dr. S.B. Thakre,
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ABSTRACT

The present cross sectional was conducted for the period of one year from Jan 1988 to May 1989. The aim of the study was to investigate the oro dental diseases among school children of 5-12 years of age. Methodology adopted was "WHO oral health survey basic method " 1981. Sample size for this study was 1000 children. Overall prevalence of dental caries and gingivitis was found to be 34.7% and 56.9% respectively.

Study also revealed that out of 1000 students, the highest prevalence of dental caries was observed in those who used ash or charcoal (39.61%) and lowest prevalence (27.78%) was observed in children using dantun . Comparing all groups a statistically significant difference was observed. ($X^2 = 7.89$, $p_{0.05}$). Also prevalence of gingivitis was observed very high in children using ash or charcoal (70.4%) and the lowest prevalence 16.7% was observed in children using dantun. ($X^2 = 6.51$, $p_{0.001}$). From the present study we can conclude that naturally available material "Dantun" and "Tooth paste" with brush is beneficial and use of ash and charcoal were found to favour causation of dental caries of gingivitis .

Authors

Dr. P. Prakash,

Title

Dental Fluorosis in Kolar district

Institution

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ABSTRACT

In a survey conducted in the six villages of Chinthamani Taluk of Kolar district (Kaiwara PHC area). It was found that the prevalence of dental fluorosis was alarmingly high. The total population screened was 3142 persons among whom 23 (7.4%) had dental fluorosis. A very interesting feature which was noted in the survey was that out of the total (3142) population 817 i.e. 26% were the children between 6-16 years age group of which 178 were positive i.e. (21.78%) with the village Banahalli topping the list with prevalence rate of 45.8% of all children between 6-16 years age group. In majority of cases the source of drinking water was "BOREWELL" with the duration of intake ranging from 5-25 years.

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Authors:

Dr. Susan Thomas
Dr. Raman Kutty
Dr. Ravi Varma Raja
Dr. Michael S. Strayer

Title

Pattern of caries experience
among a geriatric population in
South India.

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ABSTRACT

A study was carried out to determine the nature and extent of dental caries experience among people aged 60 and above in a rural community in South India. The caries experience was assessed by cariteria suggested by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Katz. Active caries was found in 54.1% of females and 45.2% of males. Increasing age was associated with increases in the missing (M) component of DMPT. The mean caries (D) experience among females was higher when compared to males. The method of daily oral hygiene, whether the use of paste and brush or charcoal, did not result in substantial different level of caries activity. The extend of caries activity of upper tooth and lower teeth are also described.

Authors:

Mr. B.P. Janakar,
Mr. M.S. Kulkarni,
Dr. R. Gopalkrishnan

Title

A study of medicosocial
problem of juvenile home
inmates

Institution:

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Medical Social Worker,
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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in senior juvenile home, Bijapur to know the medico social problems of the inmates. The data was collected on a pre-designed questionnaire and clinical examination was done for 126 (71.59%) of inmates. Of the 176 inmates 95 (53.97%) were neglected children, 80 (45.46%) were uncontrollable and 1 (0.57%) inmate was juvenile delinquent. In this study 68 (38.64%) were belonging to nuclear family and 59 (33.52%) of inmates belonging to broken families. 117 (66.48%) of inmates were having both parents and 48 (27.28%) of inmates were having only one parent and 11 (6.25%) were not having both parents. 74.6% of the inmates mothers were working outside their households. The average households size was found to be 6.7 members per family.

The clinical examination of 126 inmates revealed that 11 (8.73%) inmates were suffering from Anaemia, 16 (12.69%) dental caries 8 (6.35%) pyoderma, B (2.38) Angular stomatis 45 (35.71) of inmates were suffering from various intestinal parasitic infestation.

Authors:

Dr. M. Chandrashekariah
 Dr. M.V. Kulkarni
 Dr. Shivaswamy

Title

Evaluation of sectoral level
 meeting in the Mysore urban block
 during 1991-92

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 Mysore.

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ABSTRACT

The Govt. of India through its "National Health Policy" has expressed a major concern for improving the health of women and children. ICDS scheme is the largest mother and child national programme, which aims to combat malnutrition and lead health support to children and women (pregnant and lactating women). An important characteristics of the KDS scheme has been established of a system for monitoring and continued education to improve the quality of functionaries and better implementations of the programme, through "sectoral level meetings". This unique feature of KDS has been a very important factor responsible for the success of this programme. It has set an example to be followed for other national programmes. It is in this context, the evaluation of sectoral level meetings in Mysore urban block has been undertaken. The present study aims to find out the extent of impact of sectoral level meetings on the functionaries and its repercussions on the better implementation of the programme. Based on these observations, feasible recommendations are made for an effective impact as well as progress in sectoral level meetings.

Authors:

Dr. G. Kranti Prakash
Dr. G. Sreenath

Title

A study of the health status
of school children under NSS
Programme in Medak district of
Andhra Pradesh.

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Mailing Address:

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ABSTRACT

Under the NSS programme, the Social & Preventive Medicine Dept., Osmamnia Medical College, Hyderabad has conducted health checkup camp to assess nutritional status of children in ten primary schools located in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh. In this connection the children were given health education on personal hygiene, importance of immunisation and nutritional aspects. A team of medical student volunteers of undergraduates and postgraduates of Osmamnia Medical College were involved to assess the health and nutritional status of 1783 students (including boys and girls) during the period of 8 days from 22-3-92 to 31-3-92. In addition to the health checkup the medical students made house to house visits to educate the family members regarding various health aspects. The following morbidity pattern was observed - Malnutrition 29.16%, Vitamin 'A' deficiency cases 17.94%, skin diseases (scabies etc.) 14.82%, Worm infestation 35.89%, Respiratory infections 5.6%, dental caries 26.36%, Heart diseases 0.22%, Total number of children examined were 1784 and 663 among them got treatment for minor ailments.

Most of the students were suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin 'A' deficiency, scabies due to lack of personal hygiene Heart disease cases were sent to referral hospitals at Hyderabad. The dental caries students were referred to the nearest dental clinic.

Authors:

Dr. Charan Singh, Dr. J.S. Mathur
 Dr. V.N. Mishra, Dr. J.V. Singh
 Dr. B.S. Garg, Dr. R.B. Singh
 Dr. D.C. Joshi, Dr. Ashok Kumar

Title

A Study of Morbidity
 pattern of aged persons
 of a rural area of Meerut

Institution

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Mailing address

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on 464 people aged 60 years and above in the rural area of Meerut with the objective of finding out the morbidity and factors associated with it. Out of the total, 406 were sick which is 87.5 percent. With the increase in the age the morbidity also increases, where it is 80.5 percent in the age group of 60-64 years. Morbidity significantly increased to 98 percent in age group of 80 and above. The prevalence of disease was more in socioeconomic class V. The commonest disability encountered was partial blindness which was 22 percent, followed by partial deafness, 4.5 percent and complete blindness 4.3 percent. The leading cause of morbidity were disorders of nervous system and sense organs (79.7%) followed by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (75.4%) ineffective and parasitic disease (72%) and disease of genito-urinary system 30.8 percent.

Authors:

Dr. V.K. Mathur, Dr. Vandana Sen
Mr. D.K. Singhvi, Dr. V.N.S. Tomar

A comparative study of
essential of Health, Socio-
Status and Attitudes of age
group 11-18 years in ICDS
and Non-ICDS areas of
Rajasthan.

Institution

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ABSTRACT

The present study was planned to have adequate information on the health, Social status and attitudes of adolescent boys and girls to assess the impact of ICDS. The study population comprised of 59.90% males and 40.10% females in ICDS area and 72.29% males and 27.71% females in Non-ICDS area. The prevalence of malnutrition among non ICDS areas (29.89%) was found to be higher than ICDS area (25.61%). The school drop, out rate was significantly low in ICDS (14.01%) than in non-ICDS area (23.37%). A higher percent of girls was found to participate in family activities in ICDS areas. The involvement in social activities was little more in ICDS areas. Despite the rural settings, majority of children in both the areas reported that at family and village levels there was no discrimination in the care of boys and girls. Majority of respondents favoured girls' marriage at or after 18 years of age (74.32%) and a couple must have 2 or 3 children (90%) with a gap of at least 3 years between the two births (70.27% and 91.67%). There was not much difference in the above responses between the ICDS and Non-ICDS areas. The awareness regarding the care of pregnant mothers for safe motherhood was found to be more among children of ICDS area.

Author:

Miss R.K. Manelkar,
Dr. U.T. Bhosale
Dr. (Mrs) P.R. Naphade

Title:

KAP study of menstruation and
contraception among highschool
girls - A study taken in Sangli

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ABSTRACT

All India Post Partum Programme includes not only Maternal and Child health but also school health. The school health component includes general examination, T.T vaccination, health education for children aged 10-16 years. Under this programme all the schools in Sangli were included. Sangli is a town consisting of a total population of 93,174. The population is divided between those who are served by Govt. Hospital is 50,000 and has three high schools with co-education. Only girls on the part of the respondents and history of T.T immunization and other relevant history were elicited. The information received indicated ignorance on the part of the respondents and eagerness to gain more

knowledge. The findings are as follows. 65 percent had given menstrual history while 35 percent had not attained menarche. 2 percent were non-cooperative. They received information on menstruation from mother at the eleventh hour, which was vague and non-satisfactory. They knew about contraception and legal age at marriage for girls as 18 and for boys as 21 through the various advertisements in television. They did not attempt to get more information for fear of wrath from teachers and elders. They were given health education in the areas of anatomy and physiology of reproductive system, sex education, contraception and a small family norm.

Authors:

Title

Dr. D.D. Bant,
Dr. M.V. Kulkarni,
Dr. T.M. Shivaswami

A study on the prevailing
status of child survival and
safe motherhood interventions
at PHC, S.R. Hundi.

Institution

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Dr. D.D. Bant,
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ABSTRACT

Since independence recommendation through various committees and workshops reports have been putforth for a progressive health care in child survival and peripheral health care services for implementation of health care packages. A study was undertaken to find out the prevailing status of child survival and safe motherhood practices in PHC, S.R. Hundi, attached to Govt. Medical College, Mysore. Data was collected by structured quessionnaire on a) practices related to sanitation b) status of universal immunization programme c) existing antenatal, intranatal and postnatal services d) prevailing tradition and customs related e) feeding practices of beneficiaries f) K.A.P of mother. Data so collected by home to home visits was analysed and remarks have been drawn.

Authors:

Dr. M.B. Ramamurthy,
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Dr. G.N. Prabhakar,
Sri B.S. Srinivasan

Title

A study on the health profile
of school children in Mysore
city

Institution

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ABSTRACT

As school going children are an integral part of our society and formative years in school, an attempt has been made to study the comprehensive health status of school children in Mysore city with reference to socio-economic status, nutritional status and point prevalence of disease. Seven hundred odd children were studied in urban school between the ages 4-16 years in a period of one month. Additional information were also collected to find out adolescent problems, age at menarche, and severe degree of malnutrition. Repeated visits were made to school premises to collect and complete the data and response both from personal examinations and record inspection. From the analysed data the health profile of school children is highlighted.

Authors:

Title

Dr. V.V.R. Seshu Babu,

Evaluation of MCH service
coverage in the ICDS
projects of Hyderabad
city

Three different coverage evaluation surveys were carried out during June 1992 in Secunderabad urban ICDS project, Hyderabad urban ICDS project - I and Hyderabad urban ICDS project-III using the WHO recommended 30 cluster technique.

Information was obtained on the immunization coverage of mothers and infants, 1st dose of Vitamin A solution for infants, antenatal care and Iron and folic acid tablets, coverage of pregnant mothers, delivery practices, contraceptive usage, prevalence of diarrhoea and ARI episodes during the two weeks prior to the survey, ORT usage, recognition and referral of severe ARI episodes etc.

The results of the three surveys are analysed together to elicit the existing picture regarding coverage of certain important components of the MCH package in the urban ICDS projects.

Based on the inferences drawn, certain recommendations are made in order to improve service coverage and increase effectiveness.

INFANT MORTALITY INVESTIGATIONS IN DAKSHINA KANNADA
SPONSORED BY IDRC, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE
MANIPAL
KARNATAKA

1) Methodological considerations

_presented by Dr.P. Badrinath

ABSTRACT

A community based prospective study to determine the factors influencing infant mortality was launched by the department of Community Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal on 1st October 1991 in the district of South Canara with financial assistance from the International Development Research Centre, Canada. The nucleus of the study is the Anganwadi worker. A district considered to be backward was also chosen for the study to compare the causes of infant mortality. The study is unique because all the live births are investigated and followed up for a period of one year and the infant deaths are investigated by the medical officers. This paper briefly describes the methodology, logistics and problems encountered during the study.

2) An enquiry into the extent and causes of infant mortality

presented by Dr. Shalini Chandrashekhar.

This is an interim analysis of the infant deaths which is a part of the enquiry which comes under the ambit of IDRC project. The project is nearing completion and hence this presentation that I am making is pertaining to the infant deaths which occurred between October 1st 1991 and 31st August 1992. The live birth base is also modified accordingly. The causes of deaths ascertained through verbal autopsy are labelled according to the ICD, grouped together and being presented.

3) Extent and causes of Perinatal mortality -A preliminary report

Presented by Dr. Lalitha Krishnan

ABSTRACT

A field study to analyse the extent, causes and risk factors of perinatal mortality was undertaken in South Kanara district. The study was done on a population of 6 lacs. All pregnancies during Sept. 92-93 were included in the study. Causes of all still births and early neonatal deaths were confirmed by a verbal autopsy conducted within a fortnight of death. The preliminary observations are presented.

SOCIAL MARKETING APPROACH TO STEP UP CATARACT OPERATIONS

Dr. Y.N. Pathak
Dr. H.T. Kansara

ABSTRACT

One of the major policy thrust areas to step-up the performance cataract operations is to raise the demand for service adopting 'Social Marketing Approach'. The approach needs clarity of thought and actions. This is essential because this approach is a product of consumer world. It concerns with the techniques evolved to influence the consumer to create, sustain or raise the demand for a product. Its application to welfare activities with 'customer' orientation as against the conditioned 'beneficiary' outlook, is ideal. This however, needs careful relevance-analysis in light of the experiences gained. Many institutions have done pioneering work in this field. DANIDA assisted Pilot Districts too have some experiences to share. The paper attempts to understand this approach and analyze its relevance based on the field experiences. The effort has also been made to generalize some basic principles of this approach for uniformity of understanding and application.

Screening for Cataract Blindness - need for 'active' case finding

Dr. Raj Kumar

Institution : Danish Assistance to National Programme for Control of Blindness, New Delhi

ABSTRACT

Various surveys have shown heavy load of cataract blindness in all parts of the country. At the same time, the output in the eye camps and the Hospitals is declining over the years. Amongst the various reasons for this, absence of active case finding is probably a key issue. Experiments carried in four districts in the country shows that active case finding has a potential to increase the service utilization 4 to 8 times. The results clearly point out that if the 'Cataract Blindness' has to be addressed in an aggressive manner in future, this methodology (which will be described in the paper) will require to be adopted on a large scale.

